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DE LOME QUITS OFFICIAL LIFE

Minister Is Permitted To Resign Instead of Given Passport.

McKINLEY LOST A CHANCE

Friends of Administration Displeased Because Spaniard Has His Own Way.

THEY WANTED THE PRESIDENT TO ACT

Spain Repudiates DeLome's Utterances, but No Apology Will Now Come, as He Was Permitted To Send in His Resignation.

Washington, February 10.—(Special.)—The DeLome incident has overshadowed everything else in Washington today. All day nothing else has been talked about. The center of interest has been the state department and there every utterance bearing upon the case has been eagerly awaited by waiting crowds wherein newspaper men, members of congress and members of the diplomatic corps elbowed one another.

Tonight there is a lull in the situation, the DeLome feature of the incident being to all intents and purposes closed.

It seems certain at present that this government is going to let the whole thing rest with DeLome's resignation. While many strong republicans consider this little better than a cowardly backdown from the erring minister's recall, the McKinley policy has been so consistently in favor of standing anything and everything rather than having a rupture with the Spanish government there will be no quibbling of methods so long as the main end is accomplished, and that is the departure of DeLome.

This is the talk in circles particularly close to the administration. A senator, who is a member of the foreign relations committee and who is particularly close to the white house, declared this the administration policy.

In view of all that has happened, this senator criticized that policy, declaring it his belief, as it is everybody else's here, that respect for the government demands some sort of disapproval from the Spanish government.

For the Spanish to recall him would mean that his home government distinctly repudiates his utterances; to allow him to resign gets rid of him, but brings no apology or anything akin to it from that government.

DeLome is now beyond direct action by this government. The acceptance of his resignation takes away his official status and he could not, in diplomatic parlance, be given his passports.

DeLome has one of these swell dinners for which he is famous scheduled for tonight. Several cabinet officers were among those invited. Of course it was called off early and the embassy is as silent as a tomb. DeLome slipped over to New York late this afternoon. He is very much broken up over this break in his career.

In his hour of bitterness he simply reiterates that what he said about the president is true, and, indeed, many people here agree with him in his general criticisms of the administration policy.

However, what an American thinks and says about the administration policy is a very different thing from what a representative of another power says.

Those who have been standing so valiantly for the Spanish cause are much broken up over the occurrence and well they may be. It is bound to be far-reaching in its effects.

So far the personal fate of DeLome has overshadowed everything else. The comment on his letter is confined almost entirely to the references to the president. But those are in reality the least important features of the letter.

The disclosures made concerning the Spanish policy, its duplicity, the utter hollowness not only of that autonomy business, but of this treaty of reciprocity with Cuba are of far reaching importance.

No longer will the administration have either autonomy or reciprocity to fall back on. In all future negotiations this palpable and acknowledged effort to deceive will stand out to block the way. That there must be a change in the relations between the two governments seems inevitable. As compared with this phase of the episode, the insult and recall of DeLome, by resignation or otherwise, is insignificant.

And now that the DeLome end of it is a closed incident the talk is all of the future. The hopelessness of the Spanish cause is plain to all who read DeLome's words, and no matter what may be done to avert it, the friendly relations between the men in control of the two powers must cease, whether there is open rupture or not.

The letter which has raised all this trouble, when translated reads:

Enrique Dupuy DeLome, Legation de Espana, Washington.—Eximo Senor Don Jose Canalejas. My Distinguished and Dear Friend: You need not apologize for not having written to me; I also ought to have written to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work and nous sommes quittes.

The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the colonial cabinet will be appointed and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be immaculate.

Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road, the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this government. The exiles will return one by one, and when they return will come walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradually return. Neither of these had the courage to leave en masse and they will not have the courage to thus return.

The message has undeceived the insurgents, who expected else, and has paralyzed the action of congress, but I consider it bad.

Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is—weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.

Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you, without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the government, at least by part of the public opinion.

I do not believe you pay enough attention to the role of England. Nearly all that newspaper canaille which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time that they are correspondents of The Journal, they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews of London. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind, the only object of England is that the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better, that would further remove what is threatening her—although that will never happen.

It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance, in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the senators and others in opposition to the junta and to win over exiles.

There goes Amblarad. I believe he comes too deeply taken up with little political matters, and there must be something very great or we shall lose.

Adela returns your salutation, and we wish you in the new year to be a messenger of peace and take this New Year's present to poor Spain.

Always your attentive friend and servant, who kisses your hands.

ENRIQUE DUPUY DELOME.

The belief is strong that the end of it all will be a change of the policy of this administration by which tardy recognition is given the Cuban belligerents. OHL.

WOODFORD WAS FULLY ADVISED

American Minister Instructed To Ask Spain To Recall DeLome.

Washington, February 10.—The state department this morning gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent yesterday to General Woodford, our minister to Madrid, in reference to the DeLome matter. The statement is as follows:

There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter, the minister admits, was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such character as to end the minister's usefulness as a representative of his government in this country.

General Woodford, therefore, was instructed at once to say to the minister of state that the immediate recall of Mr. Dupuy DeLome is expected by the president.

Events in connection with the minister's letter have been transpiring rapidly within the last few hours, and all the attending circumstances were developed today.

On Tuesday night the minister first received private information that the letter was in the hands of the Cuban junta and was about to be made public.

The information was meager, and not knowing exactly what was referred to and believing that the story was an exaggeration from Cuban sources, he characterized the reports as ridiculous. At no time, however, did he deny the authenticity of the letter to Canalejas.

Later, when fully acquainted with the facts, he cabled the Spanish government fully, stating that the letter was about to be published, and that in his judgment the effect would be to end his usefulness as the representative of Spain at Washington. This was Tuesday night before the publications had appeared. In effect, it was a tender of resignation, although couched in the terms usual to diplomacy, that the usefulness of the minister was at an end.

Up to the close of office hours the state department had not heard from Mr. Woodford, it was said. However, there was no disposition to question the correctness of the report of the Spanish cabinet's action upon Minister DeLome's resignation and the opinion is entertained that the matter is now practically settled.

It is said at the state department there is no time limit within which Mr. Dupuy DeLome must leave Washington, and being now only a private Spanish citizen, he may take a reasonable time to arrange his affairs here without calling for criticism.

The DeLome letter has already attracted the attention of foreign governments and appears to be regarded by them as an important factor in the general Cuban question. Some of the foreign ministers at Washington have advised their governments fully on the occurrence.

No incident in recent days has caused such a sensation in the ranks of the diplomatic corps. There is universal regret among the ambassadors and ministers who have been brought into close social relations with Senor DeLome. It has also aroused a keen discussion as to the right of criticism which a minister can indulge in under the seal of a private letter. While there is no general concensus of opinion among diplomatic authorities, yet many of them take the view that it is not only a right, but a duty for a minister to present every detail of a personal nature which, in his judgment, may aid in a correct understanding of a case. A distinction is made by them between official and personal letters.

DeLome Preparing To Leave.

Senor DeLome is acting on the presumption that his services are closed and is preparing his household for departure. No time has been fixed for his leaving. For the present he continues to exercise his functions as minister.

On his being relieved the first secretary of the legation, Senor Pablo Soler, will be charge d'affaires ad interim. The latter has had long experience in diplomacy and at one time was confidential secretary to the late premier of Spain, Senor Canovas. It is not expected that the service as charge will be more than temporary, as a new minister, chosen from Premier Sagasta's liberal adherents, is expected to be named at an early day.

While the foregoing gives the action

Continued on Second Page.

GEORGIA'S PROSPERITY AND MORE FACTORIES WAS THE WATCHWORD OF YESTERDAY'S GATHERING



Two Hundred Delegates, Representing Seventy Georgia Cities, Discuss the Municipal Tax Exemption Question---Georgia Industrial Convention Becomes a Permanent Organization, and the Movement Begun Yesterday To Bring Manufacturing Industries to the Empire State of the South Will Go Before the Legislature.

Two hundred delegates, from more than seventy Georgia towns, composed the industrial convention that held two busy sessions yesterday in the state capitol.

If there was ever any doubt as to the views of representative Georgians on the subject discussed yesterday, those doubts have been set at rest, for the convention was unanimous and harmonious and the convention did its work with a vim and snap that clearly indicated the spirit of the movement.

The morning session opened at 11:30, when Governor Atkinson called the convention to order and delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Savannah. A temporary organization was effected by the nomination and election of Captain T. B. Neal, of Atlanta, chairman, and Mr. V. V. Bullock, of Atlanta, secretary, and Mr. Houston Harper, of Rome, assistant secretary.

The morning session was consumed in the appointment of committees on permanent organization and resolutions, the reading of letters of regret from delegates unable to be present and the compiling of a list of delegates.

At 3 o'clock the convention met again. The report of a permanent organization was adopted and the temporary officers of the morning session became the permanent officers of the convention. The convention was organized as the Georgia Industrial convention and Captain T .B. Neal was appointed president, with authority to name the secretary and treasurer.

The following report of the committee on resolutions, of which Colonel Gordon was chairman, was adopted, after lengthy, but interesting argument:

"Resolved, That we commend the wisdom of the Atlanta chamber of commerce in calling this convention, and that we recommend that the legislature of this state to pass an act submitting to the voters of the state an amendment to the constitution authorizing such exemption from taxation on manufacturing enterprises as will enable this state to keep apace with the inducements offered by other states.

"Resolved further, That we think it would be wise to extend this right of exemption to county and municipal authorities upon such terms and with such restrictions as the legislature may deem expedient."

Last night the delegates were entertained by the Atlanta chamber of commerce at a bohemian smoker in the Kimball.

Several of the delegation left for home last night and many will leave on the early trains this morning.

CONVENTION BEGINS WORK.

Morning Session Was Opened by Governor's Address of Welcome. Committees Appointed.

The industrial convention brought together as fine a looking set of men yesterday as ever assembled in the capitol.

Seventy cities were represented by about 200 delegates.

Many of the state's most prominent men were there. Two ex-governors, an ex-United States senator, two ex-congressmen and any number of former members of the general assembly were present. Manufacturers, merchants, bankers, lawyers, farmers, railroad men, doctors and one minister were among the delegates. All the leading interests of Georgia, from agriculture to politics, were represented. Ex-Governors W. J. Northen and Rufus B. Bullock, ex-Senator Patrick Walsh, ex-Congressman H. H. Carlton and Charles J. Moses were on the floor. Mayors of cities were numerous and there was no question about the fact that the interest in the movement to encourage manufacturing in Georgia is widespread.

It was a harmonious convention. A few delegates brought their hobbies along and exhibited them, but the great underlying purpose of the meeting was accomplished so far as the convention could go at this time, without anything occurring that anyone would have cause to regret. The sentiment of the men assembled was overwhelmingly in favor of some encouragement being extended to manufacturing enterprises.

What was done, told in a few words, was the organization of the Georgia Industrial convention, which is to be a permanent organization. This organization will memorialize the legislature to pass an act, submitting an amendment to the people of the state. This amendment, if adopted by the people, will authorize "such exemption from taxation on manufacturing enterprises as will enable this state to keep pace with the inducements offered by other states."

It was the wish of the convention that the matter of tax exemption be left to the voters of each city and county. If they do not want to exempt, they need not do it. If they desire to attract enterprises by remitting the taxation for a term of years, it will be left to the people of each county and city. If a city chooses to exempt from municipal taxation and a county does not, that is optional with the voters.

As Judge F. M. Longley, of Troup, expressed it, it is proposed to have local option on this question, just as on the liquor question, only the judge was for having town option and not country option. That is, he did not favor exempting enterprises of any kind from county taxation.

This was the work of the convention in a nutshell. If the legislature declines to submit the amendment to the people or if they vote it down, then the movement is defeated and the present conditions will continue.

More Employment—More Money.

The drift of all the arguments, and there were not many, was that if Georgia is to hold her own with the other states of the south, to say nothing of the north and west, she must offer some inducements to manufacturers to locate here. Every other southern state except Tennessee and Virginia gives whole or partial exemption to manufacturing enterprises and an effort is being made in those two states to get similar concessions. The states which have given these exemptions have been drawing investments, while the states which made no exceptions to the rule got left.

The benefit to accrue from more manufacturing enterprises will be in the greater employment of labor, more money brought into the state and kept at home, fewer producers of agricultural products and a larger demand for what the farmers do raise, a home market for the farmers, lumbermen and miners and millions of dollars more of cash circulating every week, dollars brought in by the sale of manufactured goods and paid out in the pay rolls.

Views of the Delegates.

Mayor Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, proposed to include mining enterprises in the exemptions, but withdrew his suggestion in the interest of harmony.

Dr. J. N. Smith, of Crawford county, moved that the agricultural interests be included in the exemption, but his suggestion was voted down.

Mr. Pierce, of Houston county, stood with Dr. Smith on this proposition, saying that if protection and encouragement were to be extended to any interest, the largest interest in the state—agriculture—certainly ought to be included.

Ex-Congressman Moses, of Cowets, who is a farmer himself, interrupted Mr. Pierce with the remark that the complaint is that there is too much agriculture now.

Mr. Thomas M. Brady, of Canton, who is in the marble finishing business, said he would like to see the convention declare itself in favor of asking the railroads to co-operate with the managers of Georgia industries and co-operate with them by giving lower rates.

Mr. W. H. Brewer, of Griffin, wanted the people exempted from railroad taxation, as he termed the freight rates.

These things, however, were merely side issues. The convention kept in the middle of the road and went straight ahead toward the purpose it had in view. The memorial which it will send up to the general assembly will have as strong and influential backing as ever was given any movement laid before that body.

The Convention Opens.

It was 11:30 when Governor Atkinson was escorted into the hall of the house of representatives. He called the convention to order and welcomed the delegates.

In the course of his address, the governor said:

"The large attendance of delegates here today speaks well for the people of Georgia. The object of this convention is to encourage the manufacture of products of every kind and character in the state. There is no subject which you can consider which could be of more value to Georgia, to secure for it a great and mighty future, than the upbuilding of manufactures.

"Unfortunately for us, a few years ago, while we were in advance of most of the states of the country, our interests were chiefly agricultural. Today we see a number of states which are inferior to us in natural resources have outstripped us in material wealth.

"Those who are engaged in agriculture tell us that their business is unprofitable. What, then, should we do? We should turn our attention to those industries which have proved profitable in other states, and can be made profitable here, and which I believe the people of Georgia have determined to make profitable. Build factories, and you give labor the opportunity of different kinds of employment.

"Wealth is not created so much by the production of the raw material as by taking the raw material and converting it by skill and skilled labor into articles of use and beauty.

"We grow nearly 1,250,000 bales of cotton, yet Georgia manufactures only about one-fourth that, leaving three-fourths to be shipped abroad and manufactured into products worth three or four times as much as the raw material."

The governor said he would regret to see the state become exclusively a cotton manufacturing commonwealth. He urged diversified manufactures. The development of manufactures is not for the benefit of any one class of citizens. It touches every individual and every home.

"Why is it that the farm lands within ten miles of Atlanta are worth so much more than the farm lands 100 miles distant? It is because the farmers around Atlanta have a market for anything they can produce, and are not dependent on cotton raising alone.

"To agriculture must be added manufactures and commerce."

Coming to the question of how to aid the building of manufactories in Georgia, the governor said that the state has abundant mineral, timber and textile raw material, with splendid water powers.

"We are not only interested in the security of property, but we should see whether or not those articles which are taxed are equally taxed. It is unfortunately true that many an industry is bearing more than its share of the burden of taxation, being assessed at its full market value, while out where every man is practically his own tax assessor, real estate is taxed only one-third or fourth of its value. Let us cease to rely upon foreign capital. While we invite it, the most successful way to encourage it is for every community in Georgia to form joint stock companies and demonstrate that they can be operated successfully."

When the governor declared the convention ready for business, Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, nominated Captain T. B. Neal, of Atlanta, for temporary chairman.

Mr. S. G. McLendon nominated Mr. V. V. Bullock, of Atlanta, and Mr. Houston Harper, of Rome, for temporary secretary and assistant secretary, respectively.

Governor Atkinson put the nominations, and the gentlemen were elected.

Mayor Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, moved the appointment of a committee to consist of one delegate from each congressional district on permanent organization.

Colonel Gordon moved the appointment of a similar committee on resolutions. Both motions were carried.

The temporary chairman announced the following committees:

Permanent Organization—Patrick Walsh, chairman; P. A. Stovall, E. M. Smith, U. B. Harrold, J. S. Powell, O. S. Porter, W. J. Kincaid, S. S. King, W. A. Broughton, R. H. Smith, C. P. Goodyear.

Resolutions—W. W. Gordon, chairman; J. S. Davis, D. C. Joyner, F. D. Gordon, J. J. Spalding, J. F. Hanson, T. R. Jones, H. H. Carlton, E. W. Walker, D. D. Dwyer, E. P. S. Denmark.

Mr. Martin read letters of regret from Mr. George Ochs, editor of The Tradesman, and Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record.

Mr. T. M. Brady, of Canton, Cherokee county, said that he thought he could throw out a suggestion which would be helpful. He spoke of the marble industry and railroad freight rates. The great question of transportation rises above almost every other question, he said. The marble interests are handicapped by excessive railroad rates. If the railroads would co-operate, southern industries would be better able to compete in the north and west. The highest railroad authority in Georgia tells him that for every 100 loaded cars that come into the state, forty empties go back.

"The balance of trade is against us," Mr. Brady declared.

The Delegates Present.

Soon after the committees on resolutions and permanent organization withdrew, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Just before adjournment the secretaries made up the following list of delegates:

Americus—J. J. Homesby, J. B. Hudson.
Abbeville—T. L. Holton.
Augusta—Patrick Walsh, Thomas K. Scott, D. B. Dyer.
Atlanta—James B. Best, E. P. Burns, George W. Seiple, J. W. English, Joseph L. Mayson, Frank P. Rice, W. J. Northen, W. H. Black, J. J. Spalding, T. B. Neal, T. H. Martin.
Athens—J. F. Edwards, E. J. Smith, A. H. Hodgson, H. H. Carlton.
Albany—J. S. Davis, John R. Whiteside.
Brunswick—E. W. Holmes, Albert Fendig, Joseph W. Bennett, E. H. Mason, C. P. Goodyear.
Blakely—T. B. McDonald, A. G. Powell.
Barnesville—Frank M. Stafford.
Bremen—W. H. Warner, W. J. Williamson.
Dalton—Frank J. Hardwick, J. R. Jones, John Black.
Darien—James K. Clarke.
Dublin—James M. Firm.
Douglasville—W. A. James, John T. Duncan.
Dawson—M. C. Edwards.
Damascus—T. G. Hightower.
Eastman—John F. DeLacy, James Bishop.
Elberton—W. B. Adams, J. C. Vanduzer, I. G. Swift, R. F. Wright, John P. Shannon.
Eatonton—A. S. Reid.
Ellijay—E. W. Watkins.
Carrollton—E. W. Wills and W. A. Coleman.
Canton—Thomas M. Brady and B. F. Perry.
Covington—W. D. Travis and T. C. Swann.
Conyers—A. C. McCalla and J. R. Irwin.
Cedartown—Charles Adamson and J. S. Stubbs.
Cartersville—H. E. Cary and E. Strickland.
Columbus—L. H. Chappell, G. Gunby Jor-

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QUARANTINE LAWS ARE DISCUSSED

Delegates Hold Their Long Session the First Day.

MANY VIEWS ARE PRESENTED

State's Rights and National Tendencies Are Clearly Marked.

DR. DRAKE, OF ATLANTA, LEADS WORK

Convention Debates the Control of Disease and a Large Number of Papers Are Read by Eminent Men Before the Convention.

Mobile, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—The high importance of the quarantine convention now in session here was today established for the first time and tonight it may safely be predicted that the result of their deliberation will go much further toward shaping future quarantine legislation of national, state and local character than the most sanguine of its promoters hoped for.

From the mass of matter dumped upon the convention by those energetic gentlemen who arranged a programme for the discussion of technical and ethical questions has been sifted the single issue of the national quarantine and on that question the leading professional men of all the Atlantic coast and gulf states have locked horns in a contest that means more than most people appreciate.

The convention is made up of four classes of delegates, who may roughly be described as physicians, lawyers, railroad men and others. There is not a man among them who does not represent some interest that is vitally concerned about the quarantine conditions of the southern states in the future, and not a man who has not come here prepared to fight for a national quarantine system or to oppose it.

Want Unanimity in Action.

In the thousand and one speeches that have been made the physicians, the lawyers, the railroad men and the others have urged the necessity for a uniform quarantine system, but there has been a radical difference of opinion as to whether such uniformity should be brought about by the action of congress or by an agreement among the states to adopt a quarantine bill that would place them all on the same footing.

During the three long sessions of the convention today the two sides clashed, fought and struggled with an energy and persistency that left the issue very much clouded when the last session closed, but as soon as the weary delegates had left the convention hall the committee on resolutions, to which a score or more of ordinances had been referred, went into an executive session that did not end until midnight.

This committee is made up of one member from each state, and the fact that each state nominated one of its best men for membership on it is significant of the importance of its report.

A Permanent Officer Demanded.

This report, although it is not yet drawn, is a declaration in favor of the creation of the office of a national health commissioner whose responsibilities as the head of a great federal department will not fall far short of those of a member of the cabinet and whose special duty it will be to provide proper equipment for the fighting of epidemic diseases at any time and in any part of the country.

The majority report of the committee will also urge on congress the passage of the Spooner bill, which has already been indorsed by the American Medical Society, and which creates just such a federal office as has been described.

The minority report, which will be presented by Delegate Kay, of Georgia, goes much farther than this, and proposes practically the surrender of all quarantine regulations under certain condition to the national government. It will present for consideration the following resolution:

Whereas the experience of last year during the prevalence of yellow fever was sufficient to demonstrate the inefficiency of state, county and municipal quarantine regulations, as well as the resultant disastrous effect on commerce, travel and the public comfort and safety therefore, it is the sense of the convention that congress should enact such legislation as will result in the establishment of a national uniform system of quarantine with due regard to the rights of the various states. It is not the purpose of this convention to indorse any plan, system or legislation now proposed, but simply to place on record its belief in the necessity for uniformity and such enforcement as is only possible under national supervision, leaving the plan and its details to our representatives in congress.

Majority for National Quarantine.

Thus it will be seen that the friends of a national quarantine are in a clear majority in the convention, but that they differ very materially as to the details of the legislation that they are to recommend. The fact that congress will recognize the final action of the convention has been telegraphed here in many different ways from Washington, and it is even apparent that Washington is trying to influence some of the delegates. But the most that can be said tonight is that the vote will be taken at some time tomorrow as between the two propositions which The Constitution has been able to present to its readers in the above ahead of all other newspapers.

That some sort of national supervision will be asked for is certain. The only thing yet to be determined is the extent to which

the convention is willing to go in the matter of surrendering states' rights.

Georgia's position in the matter will be shown on roll call by the delegations voting for the minority report.

Mayor Meldrim, of Savannah, is the only member of the party who opposes a national quarantine, and he got through the convention during the afternoon a resolution which wipes out the unit rule, and which will give him representation in the final vote.

The basis agreed upon is that each Atlantic coast and gulf state is to have five votes, and each interior state sending representatives to the convention is to have two votes. As Georgia has twelve delegates here, Mayor Meldrim's ballot will be a matter of mathematical calculation that no one has yet succeeded in figuring out.

Dr. Drake's Strong Address.

The honor of the leadership in today's lengthy debate was conferred upon Dr. C. M. Drake, of Atlanta, and a crowded hall listened with interest to his very strong address in favor of a national quarantine. Dr. Drake insisted that the most important issue in the whole domain of discussion was: "Which is best for the country's needs in time of epidemic, state or national quarantine?" And pointed out the great importance of the subject in its relation to public health, commerce, travel and railway interests. He said that if the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the gulf states had demonstrated anything, it was that state and municipal quarantine had failed to prevent the spread of the contagion, and pointed out the many irrational and absurd methods of local health officers and the confusion and conflict of state and municipal authorities.

"Because of the utter disregard for state and municipal regulations by the people,the country," said he, "is disgusted with present methods and demands a change. What we want is uniformity of quarantine laws and regulations, and this can only be attained by federal legislation."

Favors the Caffery Bill.

He paid his respects to the state and local health officers and referred to the composition of those bodies. He compared the introduction of epidemic disease to the invasion of foreign armed forces, and what states would do in the latter event. He called attention to the quarantine bills now before congress, and stated that he considered the Caffery bill as the best for the present needs of the country in dealing with quarantinable diseases.

In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to point out the good work of the marine hospital service, and to commend its efficiency, and congratulated the country on the possession of a bureau which was so competent and willing to come to the people's rescue in times of pestilence and affliction.

All of tomorrow will be spent in the final struggle between the two forces, and a decisive vote will be taken during the afternoon. The Georgia delegates who are scheduled for closing speeches are Messrs. Clarence Knowles, Albert Howell, Jr., J. B. S. Thompson and Mayor Collier, all of whom stand squarely in favor of a national quarantine. R. B. C.

DELEGATES DISCUSS PAPERS.

Quarantine Convention Holds Three Sessions in One Day.

Mobile, Ala., February 10.—There was added attendance at the quarantine convention today.

The first paper read was on "Quarantine as It Affects Personal Rights," by Professor G. D. Shands, of the law department, University of Mississippi. He defined to what extent quarantine law can be without coming into conflict with constitutional rights of citizens. The action of such law is extremely limited.

The paper was discussed by Judge H. Austil, of Mobile, and A. L. McLeod, of Selma.

Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer of Alabama, read a paper on "National, State and Local Quarantine; How Best to Adjust Their Differences." He held that there must be harmony between the national, state and local quarantine, and harmony would be promoted by making the same supreme in its own borders, the function of general government being to aid and co-operate with state authorities.

The system he advocated is a national bureau of public health, in which all states would have a voice and all states have equal rights in making rules and regulations. Under such regulations a complete system of local quarantine can be organized. Dr. Sanders outlined details of his plan, and in conclusion expressed his objection to placing all power in officers directed by a central head far removed from the scene of action.

Discussion of this subject followed.

Mr. Farrer, of New Orleans, introduced a resolution calling for a national marine quarantine,assisting state maritime quarantines; second, for an interstate compact establishing a uniform system of quarantine and health laws; third, for cession to United States authority every locality where is placed a national quarantine station; fourth, for a definition of the line between state and national quarantine.

Referred to the committee of resolutions.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. B. M. Cunningham, of Alabama, pointed out that, although state boards of health are capable and laws recommended by them are good, money to carry out the quarantine is lacking. Alabama, for instance, cannot be relied upon for $10,000 for suppression of pestilence. It is as much as the whole medical profession can do to eke from the state a paltry $3,000 per annum. Money is what is needed, and the state quarantine has no money. The federal treasury has money, however, and thither must application by made if it is proposed to control the ravages of this disease.

H. Pillans, of Mobile, spoke of danger to the gulf interests of surrendering to the central government the control of maritime quarantine because discrimination would probably be shown whereby a vessel can go from Havana to New York without any detention, but could not come to Mobile or New Orleans at all.

At the night session the topic of "A National Bureau of Public Health" was taken up. Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee, reading a paper advocating the establishment of such a bureau, claiming that properly operated, it would be of immense advantage to the public by enforcing such sanitary rules as would decrease disease, prevent the spread of fever by removing to a great extent conditions favorable to its propagation and spread.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. C. M. Drake, of Atlanta, and Dr. H. P. Horlbeck, of South Carolina, took part, the latter contending that the act of 1893 is sufficient for all desirable service so far as national government is concerned, the powers of the marine hospital service are large enough to satisfy any body of men. What is wanted is national co-operation and not domination.

Dr. Elliot submitted a resolution asking congress to authorize a quarantine council to make rules for maritime and interstate quarantine and have power to promulgate the same, the rules to be enforced by the states or in default, by the federal government, and that there be an executive officer provided for said council. Referred without debate.

Dr. Ludlow offered a resolution calling for a quarantine conference of legislative health officers of the various states for the formation of general rules governing quarantine.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m.

The meeting was followed by a banquet held at Klosky's Delmonico, at which Mayor J. C. Bush, of Mobile, presided.

TERRIBLE WRECK; SEVEN MEN KILLED

Two Mammoth Freight Trains Collide on the L. & N. Road.

ENGINEER FORGOT HIS ORDERS

Lived Long Enough To Make the Confession of His Fatal Mistake.

SEVERAL TRAMPS WERE CRUSHED TO DEATH

Dense Was the Fog and Dark the Night and Crews Were Taken by Surprise.

Evergreen, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—There was a frightful wreck on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Kirkland this morning about 1 o'clock.

Two colossal freight trains clashed with each other head foremost on a tangent about a mile in length, and the result is seven men dead and eleven badly injured.

Following are the killed:

GILBERT G. USSERY, engineer, formerly of Columbia, Tenn.
WILLIAM LEE, colored, fireman.
CHARLES HARRISON, brakeman.
THREE NEGRO TRAMPS, and
ONE WHITE TRAMP.

Among the injured are:

Ed Davis, colored, fireman, arm broken.
W. L. Hughes, flagman, foot mashed and let cut.
Two white and a negro tramp bruised.

The northbound freight train, with Engineer Davidson at the throttle, was running to make a station beyond Kirkland, where he had orders to meet the southbound freight. He passed Kirkland and soon afterwards the wreck occurred.

There was a heavy fog, and the crews of the two trains could not see ahead very far. The two massive engines were right upon each other before anything was known of the impending danger.

Conductor Davis, in charge of the train, discovered the mistake and rang down the brakes. It was too late. Plunging through the darkness the trains met, both going at a rate of about thirty miles an hour. Engineer Ussery, who was killed outright, barely had time to reverse his lever before meeting death, his fireman, Lee, being crushed with him.

The tramps killed were riding underneath cars near the engine of the southbound train and were literally torn and crushed to shreds. No papers could be found to identify them.

Upon clashing the engines were welded together and a dozen cars piled on them, fully thirty feet high.

A relief train was sent from Montgomery to the scene of the wreck with physicians aboard and returned this afternoon bearing the injured, who were placed in the Plant hospital.

The remains of Engineer Ussery were shipped to Columbia, Tenn., tonight.

COAL GAS WAS KILLING THEM.

Milkman Finds Nine Persons in a Dying Condition.

Cleveland, February 10.—Death from coal gas was near being the fate of Morris Ablitzky, his wife and seven children at an early hour this morning at their home, No. 279 Forest street.

All that saved them was the arrival of Morris Propper, a milkman, who found every member of the family unconscious. All nine suffered from deadly coal gas which escaped from a base burner in the dining room.

Ablitzky and her daughter, Bertha, are still in a critical condition. The others will recover.

TWENTY-SIX BOARDERS RESIGN.

Washington Family Hotel Is Quickly Turned Into a Hospital.

Washington, February 10.—The boarders and servants at 215 East Capitol street, a large boarding house, several blocks from the capitol, were badly scared last night as the result of poisoning following dinner.

Twenty-six of the boarders and servants were made ill, but while some of them are still suffering quite severely from the attack, it is believed the recovery of all of them is assured.

Representatives Bodine and Lloyd, of Missouri, were among those attacked, but were able to be out today. Miss Bodine and Mrs. Lloyd and the latter's two children were not so fortunate and were compelled to remain abed today. A. M. Shelton and T. S. O'Ferrell, private secretaries to the two congressmen, and Captain Williams, doorkeeper at the house of representatives, were also badly affected.

The physicians summoned have been unable as yet to tell the cause of the poisoning.

REPUBLICAN NOT WANTED.

Kentucky Senate Passes a Bill Which House Will Adopt.

Frankfort, Ky., February 10.—The state senate by a vote of twenty, sufficient to pass a bill over a veto, today passed the Goebel elections "force" bill and sent it to the house, where it is nearly sure to go through in time to get a veto from the governor and be passed over the veto before an adjournment.

The bill, introduced by the prospective candidate for governor, provides that all future elections shall be under the control of a state commission of three, to be elected by the present legislature and to hold their office for four years. They are to appoint three commissioners in each county who shall in turn appoint all the elective and registration officers for their respective counties.

The democrats, who pushed the measure, aver that the Kentucky vote was stolen from William J. Bryan in 1896, and that it shall never occur again through the election officers appointed by county judges in the republican strongholds.

HAVANA DISCUSSES THE LETTER

DeLome's Lost Paper Is Considered Unhappy in Cuba.

Havana, February 10.—The publication of the news as to Senor DeLome's letter produced a profound sensation in Havana. In political and military circles, at the theaters and in the coffee houses, it was the theme of eager discussion. Not for a long time had any piece of news been the subject of such widespread and absorbing attention.

In all circles the letter is pronounced "indiscreet."

Senor Murauga is considered as likely to succeed Senor DeLome.

La Lucha, commenting upon the DeLome affair, says:

"At various times during past years we have said that Senor Dupuy DeLome is not the man Spain needs at this moment in Washington. In spite of this, the most prominent Madrid politicians have not thought so. We have reliable information," La Lucha adds, "to the effect that the letter attributed to Senor DeLome was intercepted before it was delivered to Senor Canalejas. Other things are said which will be cleared up in time and cause considerable astonishment."

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN PITTSBURG FIRE

Twenty-Seven People Are Yet Missing in the Smoky City.

EIGHTEEN WERE INJURED

Property Loss Runs Up to a Million and a Half or More.

SEARCHING THE RUINS FOR THE DEAD

Rescue Workers Are in Constant Danger from the Tottering Walls.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 10.—Eleven people dead, twenty-seven missing, eighteen injured and property loss of $1,500,000, with about $1,000,000 insurance, is the record of the big fire last night. Following is a revised list of the dead, injured and missing:

DEAD:

POLICE LIEUTENANT A. J. BERRY.
JOHN McHAIN.
WILLIAM SCOTT, JR.
STANLY STITZ.
JOHN DWYER.
GEORGE LOVELESS.
WILLIAM SMITH.
ALBERT A. WOLF.
THOMAS CLAFFEY.
WILLIAM L. WALLEIHABENSTEIN AND AN UNKNOWN, supposed to be John Scott, the youngest son of the president of the Chautauqua Ice Company.

INJURED.

The injured are:

Robert Rosamond, single, aged forty years, lieutenant of engine company No. 2, right foot crushed; leg amputated below the knee at Homeopathic hospital. He was also bruised about the body.

Owen K. Felder, aged eighteen, compound fracture of the right leg.

George Douglass, thirty-six years, of Bellevue, unconscious; it is thought he received internal injuries.

Owen Mullehan, married, thirty years, lacerated scalp.

William Fleming, thirty-two, single, contusion of body and scalp wound.

Joseph Headley, aged fifty-five, bruised body and head.

Kit Wilson, thirty-six years, of Paducah, Ky., received injuries about the head; not fatal.

Robert Dobson, thirty-five years, badly injured about the head and body.

Captain J. A. Brown, superintendent of the bureau of building inspection, right leg cut and bruised.

Peter Malone, aged twenty-nine, slightly injured about legs.

Davis Stewart, aged fifty-two, badly cut by falling bricks.

William Desmuke, aged thirty-three, injured about head and shoulders.

Charles Wilson, struck by falling bricks and seriously hurt.

Peter Malone, leg broken.

Police Officer Rodgers, cut and bruised and injured internally.

Mrs. Mary Desmuke, aged thirty-three, cut about head and arms and hurt internally.

Charles Simon, aged twenty, traveling salesman of Cincinnati, badly cut on head by a brick.

George King, engineer No. 7 engine company, scalp wound and bruises.

John Hunter, stoker No. 7 engine company, bruised and both ankles sprained.

MISSING.

Nathaniel Green, accountant, Dallmyer building, supposed to be in the ruins.

Thomas Lynch, iceman in employ of Chautauqua company, supposed to be in the ruins on Thirteenth street.

Edward Berry, watchman of the storage building.

The missing are:

George Newman, fire inspector of Philadelphia Gas Company; William Doran, William Finch, Edward Donnelly, Christ Schriver, James P. Morrisson, Professor James Moxan, organist Evangelical Lutheran church, Brushton, Pa.; D. B. Weckerly, John Gerry, George McDonald, Jack Farrell, Samuel McLaughlin. Jacob Booth and a party of four companions, who were in a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue when the wall crushed the building, are missing and supposed to be under the debris.

Mrs. Mary McFadden and her family of eight children are supposed to be under the fallen wall. They lived in a house on Mulberry alley, which was crushed. Nothing has been seen of them since the explosion last night and it is believed all are dead.

All day long firemen, policemen and other city employees have been working at the risk of their lives, but up to nightfall but littl eprogress had been made in the clearing away of the debris. The work will be continued without cessation until it is known no bodies remain buried.

Blackened walls tower from the midst of heaps of smoldering rubbish, threatening to topple over at any minute. Twenty streams are constantly playing on the still burning ruins. A heavy pall of smoke overhangs the desolate scene and the tired policemen have hard work to keep the thousands of curious on-lookers from getting within the roped cordon.

There is no reason to change last night's estimate of the aggregate loss to property. It is difficult to get figures, but insurance experts say it will approximate $1,500,000. Some of the individual losses known are:

W. A. Hoeveler & Co., loss on building $75,000, loss to the 1,600 customers who had goods stored therein $500,000; Chautauqua Ice Company, $275,000; Union Storage Company and their customers, $350,000; others outside of the large concers mentioned, $300,000.

The total insurance is variously estimated from $800,000 to $1,250,000.

DASTARDLY WORK OF ENEMIES.

Handsome House Burned, Hogs Shot and Cows Poisoned.

Decatur, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—Between midnight and day this morning fire destroyed a large farmhouse at Moulton Heights, about three miles west of this place, it being the property of Mrs. Lillie K. Ray.

The fire was of incendiary origin, this being the second time the torch has been put to Mrs. Ray's property. The house, which is a four-room structure, was a complete loss with all its contents and no insurance.

It is stated by the owners that several hogs were shot and cows poisoned, or attempts made to poison them. No clew is yet known to the guilty parties, but every effort is being made to apprehend them. It seems from this last fire that a secret effort is being made to run the woman out of the community.

BARRIOS'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

United States Minister Hunter Wires the State Department.

Washington, February 10.—The official confirmation of the assassination of President Barrios came today to the state department in the following cable from United States Minister Hunter at Guatemala City, dated yesterday:

"President Barrios was shot and instantly killed last night at 8 o'clock while walking with two military officers near the palace. The assassin while attempting to escape was immediately killed by the president's staff. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, temporarily the constitutional successor, has been peaceably installed. All quiet."

ZOLA'S TRIAL TAKES VERY DULL TURN

All the Spice and Spirit Have Left the Sensational Case.

THE TESTIMONY BECOMES DRY

Absence of Riotous Students Makes the Day a Dull One.

WILLING WITNESSES ARE AT LAST FOUND

Court Continues To Rule Against Many Questions the Defendant Propounds.

Paris, February 10.—The examination of M. Trarieux, former minister of justice, was completed at today's session at the assizes court of the Seine, before which M. Zola and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, are being tried, the former for writing and the latter for printing a letter reflecting upon the Esterhazy courtmartial.

Mr. Trarieux said that while he was minister of justice he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair. He approved of M. Scheurer-Kestner's agitation of the matter.

When Commandant Fornisetti was called, M. Delegorgue, presiding judge, refused to allow him to be questioned regarding the Dreyfus case, and M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, announced that owing to the action of the court he would abandon the examination of Commandant Fornisetti and Captain Lebrun-Renaud and others whom he only desired to question regarding the Dreyfus case.

Major Paty du Clam was called and refused to reply to questions put to him relative to Mme. de Comminges.

The major also refused to reply to other questions on the ground of "professional secrecy."

General Gonz and Colonel Henry gave explanations of the indiscretions of Colonel Piquart, who had knowledge of some of the secret papers of the ministry for war.

General Pellieux, who was appointed to investigate the Dreyfus case and upon whose report Major Esterhazy was courtmartialed, was examined. General Pellieux said he would tell the whole truth and not plead "professional secrecy." He then proceeded to relate the story of the Esterhazy inquiry and said M. Mathieu Dreyfus and M. Scheurer-Kestner both admitted that they could not prove the charges against Major Esterhazy.

General Pellieux then indulged, amid applause, in an outburst against Colonel Picquart, whom he accused of divulging an espionage affair to an outsider, exclaiming: "Such conduct is shameful."

Referring to the bordereau the general declared that the alleged facsimiles published were all fictitious.

As to the compromising letter sent to Major Esterhazy, which might raise suspicions that he had shady transactions with a foreign agent General Pellieux said:

"It is conceivable that any one could be so naive as to employ this method of correspondence in a matter of such gravity."

General Pellieux here expressed indignation at the "inexcusable action of Colonel Picquart in having Major Esterhazy's rooms burglarized without authority of any kind."

"Colonel Picquart admitted this," the witness continued, "and when the courtmartial acquitted Major Esterhazy I was not astonished. I was proud of having contributed to the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which proves that in the French army there are not two, but only one traitor."

M. Dupuy, the former premier, was then called, and M. Laborie began to question him regarding the case of Dreyfus, which the presiding judge vetoed, whereupon M. Laborie announced that he would throw up the examination of M. Dupuy and other former ministers as the rulings of the presiding judge made it fruitless.

M. Thevenet, a former minister of justice, who was next examined, said he could easily understand why M. Zola was exercised by the "veiled lady" story. M. Zola, he added, had acted in good faith, for complete light had not been thrown upon this matter and M. Zola's was not the only mind troubled.

M. Thevenet expressed satisfaction at the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which he said, proved there were no traitors in the French army, but he "boldly insisted" that complete light had not been cast upon this grave affair, which, he added, interested the whole of Europe. He further expressed regret that the government had not spoken in order to restore tranquillity for the country. (Uproar in court and various cries.)

Continuing M. Thevenet said he was astonished that the officers, instead of giving open testimony, should have taken refuge behind "professional secrecy."

The court then adjourned.

LONDON PRESS ON SITUATION.

Papers Declare That Great Harm May Come of the Letter.

London, February 11.—The Times this morning in an editorial echoing the views of its New York correspondent, Mr. George W. Smalley, says:

"It is from every standpoint of view, deplorable and lamentable, that so useful a career should have been terminated by an act of the basest treachery. Senor DeLome has long been the object of profound detestation to the Cuban ring because he frustrated their deep-laid plots.

"Honest men, whether in America or in England, must regard with contempt too profound for words a party which sinks to such methods of warfare."

"That party," The Times continues, "is doubtless exulting in its success; but it cannot abolish the good work Senor DeLome has actually accomplished. It must be recorded to President McKinley's credit that although he might excusably feel personal resentment, he has refused to exaggerate the incident in any way. This has greatly disappointed the Cuban ring."

The New York correspondent of The Standard says:

"President McKinley was the coolest man in Washington and almost exaggerated the slightness of the personal offense in order to steady raging congressmen."

The Standard editorially says:

"The responsibility for preventing the affair reaching a dangerous phase appears to lie wholly with Spain. The sympathy of observers will be with President McKinley, rather than Senor DeLome, whose letter shows he is destitute of the qualities required by his profession. We confess we should like to know the facts as to the alleged theft of the letter whose opportune production looks suspicious. But if its use were designed to hasten the crisis the designers seem to have gained nothing beyond a change of ministers."

The Morning Post says editorially:

"The Cuban junta has quite unconsciously done President McKinley a considerable service. Amid the breakdown of his fiscal policy and the gloomy prophecies as to the coming elections the DeLome letter is a happy discovery. It enables the cabinet to assume an encouraged dignity and then insist upon reparation from Spain without in anyway committing itself on the general question of Cuban politics.

"The letter was quite natural for Senor DeLome to send and the impetus and high-handed proceedings of the Washington government form an illustration of the total contempt for good manners which characterizes the state department. In this case their energy is stimulated by the opportunity to place the rabble of their party without actually provoking Spain to declare war."

BARON HICKEY COMMITS SUICIDE

Man Who Married a Miss Flagler Dies by His Own Hand.

HIS CAREER A VARIED ONE

Found Dead in an El Paso Hotel, Where No One Knew Him.

HE LEFT A LETTER TO HIS WIFE

Had Been a Soldier, Novelist, Newspaper Man and a Fighter of Duels.

El Paso, Tex., February 10.—Baron Harden Hickey, better known as the prince of Trinidad, committed suicide at the Pierson hotel, in this city.

Servants in the hotel discovered that the baron was dead at noon today and the indications were that he died during the night from drugs taken with suicidal intent. He left a letter addressed to his wife at Corona, Cal., in which he stated that he was going to die. Deceased was married to a daughter of John H. Flagler, of New York, the Standard oil magnate, in 1891.

Baron Hickey attained notoriety some time ago, when he took possession of Trinidad island and proclaimed himself military dictator.

Baron Harden Hickey was the first of the royal dynasty of Trinidad. He was born in San Francisco on December 8, 1854, of a Catholic and old royalist family. His ancestors, the Hickeys, originally came from Ireland, having accompanied the banished royal Stuarts of England in their flight to France.

The young baron was educated at the college of Jesuits at Namur and afterwards at Leipsic. Here he established a reputation as a first-class and fearless duelist. When nineteen years old he entered the French military college at St. Cyr, but he abandoned a martial life on the death of his father in 1873 and devoted his first found recognition in the shape of translations for English magazines. He also wrote a number of works in his native language.

In 1878 the irrepressible writer started a weekly satirical paper in Paris called La Triboiet, which landed him in constant trouble. It was devoted to the interests of the royalists and its editor, the baron, made 114 appearances in the police courts, paid fines amounting to 300,000 francs and fought no less than a dozen duels. Among his antagonists were Aurelian Scholte, a Lavertugion, Taine and DeCyon. He was eventually compelled to leave France, going to England. He was thoroughly conversant with the Sanskrit language and after studying its literature determined to propagate the religion of Buddha throughout the United States. In the meantime he met and married Miss Anna Flagler, the daughter of the Standard oil magnate, and gave up his intentions in that direction. He then set about starting a new kingdom on the island of Trinidad, but the revolution in Brazil interfered with his plans. Papers found among the dead baron's effects indicate that he and his wife could not agree. He left some very rich jewels in his trunk here, one of them a crown. The baron arrived in El Paso on the 3d instant and remained quietly at the Pierson hotel, not making known his identity.

The baroness has been wired for instructions as to disposition of the remains.

Baron Hickey's letter to his wife reads as follows:

"My Dearest—No news from you, although you have had plenty of time to answer. I expect to leave this hotel tomorrow or the day after. Hardy has written me that he has no one in view for buying my land at present. Well, I shall have drained the cup of bitterness to the very dregs, but I do not complain. I prefer to be a dead gentleman to a living blackguard. Goodby. I forgive your conduct toward me and trust you will be able to forgive yourself."

DE LOME QUITS OFFICIAL LIFE

Continued from First Page.

taken by the Spanish authorities, the results may be considerably affected by the steps taken by the state department. The department is acting without reference to the minister's resignation. It shaped its action after receiving the original letter written by DeLome to Canalejas.

This original came into the possession of the department yesterday and was carried by Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, to the minister's residence. The meeting could not have been other than painful. There was no denial on the part of the minister.

When Judge Day learned direct from the minister that the letter was genuine the cablegram to General Woodford was sent. These instructions will go before the Madrid authorities along with the minister's resignation.

Loss of Letter a Mystery.

When inquiry was made at the Spanish legation today as to how the letter reached the hands of the Cuban junta, it was said that the statements made by the junta as to Canalejas receiving the letter were absolutely false. Private inquiries, it was said, had been made through a New York gentleman which had disclosed that Canalejas never saw the letter. This inquiry was sent by cable direct to Canalejas, now at Madrid, and he was asked if he had ever received a letter of the character described. To this Senor Canalejas answered that he had never received the letter and knew nothing of its contents; that if he had received it he would have made an answer to the letter. There has never been an acknowledgement or answer from Canalejas.

After this statement direct from Canalejas the Spanish authorities regard it as plain that the letter was stolen in transit and the representatives of Canalejas receiving it and reading it to Dr. Congosta are fabrications intended to cover up the plan by which the letter was abstracted. The fact that the envelope was not produced is taken as another evidence that the letter was taken in transit, as the envelope would have disclosed the postmarks, with the time of sending and receipt, both in this country and Havana, if it ever reached the latter place.

Will Shelve DeLome for the Present.

The acceptance of the resignation was fully expected and occasioned no surprise or change of plans. The effect of the acceptance is to close Senor Dupuy DeLome's services as Spanish minister at Washington. The future status of Senor DeLome is a matter of doubt. One of two courses is open to his government: A recall to Spain or a transfer to another diplomatic post. A recall without designation to another post would leave him in the rank of diplomatic service on waiting orders.

This is the position of Senor Muragua, who preceeded DeLome here. In case of a desire to transfer him to another post, there are a number of important Spanish embassies and legations available. In some quarters it is thought that the sentiment of the Spanish people would approve a transfer of this character, but it is believed to be more probable that the Spanish government will wait until the strain of the incident is over before deciding the future of its retiring minister. This is the more likely, since Senor DeLome is not a liberal, but belongs to the conservative party, which is now out of power.

HIS RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

Spanish Cabinet Hears from DeLome That He Wrote the Letter.

Madrid, February 10.—At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet today held under the presidency of the queen regent, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, read a dispatch from Senor Dupuy DeLome, the Spanish minister at Washington, saying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him, and that his position, consequently, had become untenable, and he begged the government to accept his resignation.

The cabinet decided to accept the resignation of Senor Dupuy DeLome, and the ministers subsequently met and decided to telegraph to Senor DeLome accepting his resignation and intrusting the first secretary with the conduct of the current affairs of the legation.

All the newspaper comments on the subject bitterly denounce the "business of stealing and publishing a private letter."

After the cabinet council, the premier Senor Sagasta, told the correspondent of the Associated Press that Senor Dupuy DeLome had "bravely" admitted the authorship of the letter.

So far nothing has transpired touching a successor to DeLome. Senor Muragua was at one time suggested, but his candidature was abandoned. The government maintains its reserve, desiring to secure the approval of Washington, according to diplomatic custom, before appointing Senor DeLome's successor.

The papers all discuss the DeLome incident this morning, and the possible successor of the retiring minister at Washington.

La Correspondencia de Espana mentions Senor Muruaga, but says it is believed nothing has as yet been decided.

El Heraldo de Madrid deplores the incident, but remarks:

"Here we are obliged to endure not confidential complaints like Senor DeLome's, but attacks and accusations of every kind in American office documents and in congress upon our country, generals, government and even our highest representatives of state."

El Correo recognizes that Senor DeLome's position became untenable when the letter was published.

El Epocha says:

"Senor DeLome's resignation having been accepted, the international question disappears. Nevertheless, the Cuban insurgents have succeeded in chasing from Washington a representative of Spain who has always displayed great zeal to prevent filibustering expeditions, but they have done so by tricks only employed by the clients of penitentiaries."

Correspondencia Militia says:

"The government should not have accepted Senor DeLome's resignation. The American attitude is offensive and humiliating to Spain."

El Correo Espanol, the Carlist organ, says:

"Events precipitate themselves, and we are at the beginning of the end of our respect for the United States."

La Nacional, the Weylerist organ, reproaches the government for yielding to the exigencies of Washington and adds:

"The Americans have become our lords and masters."

CANALEJAS NEVER RECEIVED IT

Woodford's Residence Is Carefully Guarded by Spanish Troops.

Madrid, February 10.—Senor Canalejas was out of town, but his secretary said he had never received any such letter from DeLome.

For some time past the authorities have been taking extra precaution in guarding the residence of the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, which is on the outskirts of the city. On Sunday the guard was re-enforced by twenty-four men, and The Heraldo says that even this was not considered sufficient. Additional precautions were adopted, evidently under the impression that public order might be disturbed, and a number of mounted civil guards were posted in the vicinity. Thereupon, The Heraldo asks whence the necessity for these precautions, since Madrid has offered absolutely not a single symptom of justifying such measures.

Louis Tanty

formerly Chef of Napoleon III and the Imperial family of Russia, says:

"I will never think of preparing for myself frying fat so long as I will be able to get Cottolene, and I firmly believe that there is no neutral frying material except the most expensive and pure olive oil, equal to Cottolene for frying purposes."

Cottolene



is pure vegetable oil combined with choice beef suet, and is healthful, appetizing, digestible. Endorsed by eminent physicians, and recommended by cooking experts as in every way preferable to lard or animal fat.

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

J. M. High

We hope you will not render final judgment concerning our changes and improvements until the plans are nearer completion.

The new features will be numerous, pronounced and agreeable.

Novelty Brightness Convenience Comfort

Store methods, novel and bright; selling facilities that will add to your convenience and comfort.

Our advertising will soon ring clear and strong. You couldn't skip it if you wanted to. It'll be too important, personal and interesting to allow indifference.

The types—High's types—will command your attention—and hold it.

The policy of aggression—of conquest—of securing and maintaining popular preference by sheer power of merit is still to be the principal motif of this business.

Various vital elements, striking and irresistible, fix the position of this store in the community.

We fill all the space at the TOP. Not a niche left vacant for competition to gain the slightest foothold. Our pre-eminence is affirmed by judges and proven by records.

"The forces of trade are as silent as the forces of nature." We don't sprawl over pages of newspapers to assert supremacy. The public accord it. The public yields us the enthusiastic testimony we deserve—yields it voluntarily, persistently, overwhelmingly. We have no inclination to prattle or tattle about the small points that many advertisers can't get away from.

The "exclusive" idea, the "dignity" idea, the "conservative" idea and a score of other threadbare notions shall not figure in our advertising. Neither shall we write to cajole your fancy or charm your vanity. WE'LL WRITE FOR BUSINESS.

"BARGAIN"—We feel no antipathy for the word. Some dealers assure us that it's "bad form" to inject Bargain in an advertisement. "Sounds cheap," they remark. "Isn't elegant or rich," they insist. That's the stuff and nonsense they prate and print.

"Bargain" is quite good enough for us. We'll use the word frequently, intelligently and conscientiously. We'll give it a significance so impressive and magnetic that the general public will cherish it as the most alluring term in the advertising vocabulary. Much news of the store is being suppressed. Not quite ready to give out special data.

When our regular advertising begins it will make talk.

J. M. High

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM THE
Standard Printing Ink Co
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 W. Mitchell Streets

Dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, porter, ale, bottled beer, etc. Fine liquors and wines a specialty. Also boots, shoes, harness, upper and sole leather, lace leather and sheep skins, hardware, old-fashioned hollow ware, garden and field seeds in their proper seasons. Mason and other makes of fruit jars. Fireworks for Christmas holidays. All orders from city and country promptly filled. Bargains in harness and harness leather. Terms cash.

ALLEN ATTACKS SPEAKER REED

Nebraskan Denounces the Conduct of the Man from Maine.

SAYS HE IS A "DISGRACE"

Senator Declares He Is Personally Responsible for All His Remarks.

PRESIDING OFFICER CALLS HIM DOWN

Indian Appropriation Bill Takes the Time of the Senate Throughout the Day and a Vote Is Not Reached on the Measure.

Washington, February 10.—During almost the entire session of the senate today the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion. The reading of the bill was completed and all of the committee amendments were adopted. Subsequently several amendments of a minor character were attached to the measure. Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, enlivened the proceedings a few minutes before adjournment by making an attack upon Speaker Reed for preventing the enactment, as the Nebraskan senator declared, of meritorious legislation sent to the house of representatives by the senate. He denounced the speaker's action in this regard as a "disgrace" to congress and the American people.

When a point of order was made against him for the use of improper language concerning the other branch of congress, Mr. Allen said that he was stating only the truth and that he was responsible here or elsewhere at any time for his statements.

It was expected to conclude the consideration of the pending bill today, but when an appeal was taken from a ruling of the vice president by Mr. Allen that an amendment offered by Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, was not in order, the point of order was made by Mr. Allen that a quorum was not present. A roll call disclosed the absence of a quorum and the senate adjourned.

General William Booth, of England, founder of the Salvation Army, officiated as chaplain at the opening of the session. He invoked the divine blessing upon the senate and its members and besought the Great Ruler of all to continue his favor to those here gathered for the ruling and *[illegible]* of this great and mighty nation, and that all that might here be done be to the honor and glory of God. He prayed this country might move forward in the march of Christianity, so that it might be an example to all other nations of the earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tucker, the son-in-law and daughter of General Booth, were in the gallery during the prayer. Previous to the meeting of the senate the entire party held a brief reception in the vice president's room.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, reported favorably from the committee on commerce a bill to amend the laws relating to navigation. He said that as the proposed bill related only to Alaskan waters, it was necessary that prompt action should be taken.

The bill was passed without division.

The Bill Presented.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, gave notice that he would tomorrow call up the Corbett case immediately after the morning business. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up and considerable discussion arose over an amendment proposed by the committee, providing "that hereafter no Indian or tribe of Indians shall lease for mining purposes lands that are not patented to said Indians."

Mr. Rawlins supported the amendment and referred to efforts that are constantly being made by private individuals and corporations to secure Indian lands, particularly mineral lands, by lease from the Indians, with the approval of the secretary of the interior. He said that when he came here in 1893 an application was pending before the secretary of the interior for approval of a lease of $86,000 acres of land in the Uncompahgre reservation, containing valuable deposits of gilsonite. The lease had been obtained by an individual through the connivance of the Indian agent and at once turned over to the American Asphalt Company. The agents and attorneys of this corporation, Mr. Rawlins said, had come to Washington and representing that they controlled senators and representatives and had great influence in high political circles, were trying to force the approval of their lease. Ultimately, he said, the lease, covering about 500 acres, was approved. Now, he declared, those same persons were endeavoring to defeat the committee amendment to prevent the Indians from leasing their land. He believed in opening the mineral lands by the government, the leasing of them to individuals or companies and the application of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians.

Allen Stands for the Indians.

With this argument Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, took issue. He maintained that the Indians had a higher and better right to the land than the mere permission to roam over it hunting and fishing and feeding their ponies. He held that the Indians had a right to mine for the minerals supposed or known to be in the land, or to cut timber growing thereon and if the individual Indians or the Indian tribe did not desire to mine the land, they had the right to lease privileges to such persons as they pleased, under reasonable restrictions to be enforced by the interior department. Mr. Allen said he did not desire to impugn anybody's motives, but he could readily conceive that those who resided near these valuable gilsonite lands, being thoroughly familiar with the location of the mineral deposits, might be anxious to open these lands to location by white people, as such opening would afford them an immense advantage over people from other parts of the country who were unfamiliar with the location of the deposits.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill it was thrown open to amendment.

Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, proposed an amendment that all or any part of the sum of $168,335 now in the treasury to the credit of the Sioux Indians of the Crow Creek reservation in South Dakota may be used for the purchase of such cattle and agricultural implements as will promote their welfare. The amendment was agreed to.

Amendment for Schools.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, presented and secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating $30,000 for school buildings and repairs on the Puyallup reservation in Washington.

In view of this amendment Mr. Allison presented and had adopted a committee amendment reducing the sum appropriated by the bill for the construction, purchase, lease and repair of school buildings from $200,000 to $170,000.

Mr. Wilson also secured an amendment opening the south half of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington to mineral locations.

Mr. Allen presented an amendment restoring the annuities of the Sante Sioux Indians.

Mr. Allison made a point of order against the amendment. He said it would involve the payment of at least $3,000,000 and perhaps double that amount.

Mr. Allen said he did not want so important an amendment as that "whistled down the wind" by a point of order. He said he did not want to be "picked up and snuffed out like a candle," but desired an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. Allison said he was convinced that there was not the shadow of right in the proposed amendment. He insisted upon his point of order, but Mr. Allen withdrew the amendment.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $250,000 for the construction and equipment of an Indian industrial school on the Fort Keogh military reservation in Montana on a site not exceeding 1,000 acres.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered an amendment to the bill the agreement between the United States commissioners to negotiate with the five civilized tribes and the commissioners on the part of the Seminole nation, and it was agreed to.

Attacks Speaker Reed.

In the course of the discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Thurston, against which a point of order was made by Mr. Allison, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, made a sharp attack upon the speaker of the house of representatives. He declared that it was impossible to secure the passage through the house of many meritorious measures because one man stood at the entrance to the caverns into which proposed legislation was dumped and would permit nothing to be done about that of which he did not approve. He said:

"In the other end of the capitol this one man stands for 328, and his bold, unwarranted, undignified action is a disgrace to the congress and to the American people."

Mr. Frye, of Maine, said the senator (Allen) was himself out of order while speaking to a point of order.

Mr. Allen said he had no desire to violate the rules and did not think he had violated them, as he had not referred to any man by name nor to any particular end of the capitol. This was received with sarcastic laughter by other senators and even Mr. Allen smiled.

Further along in his remarks Mr. Allen reverted to the power exercised by the speaker of the house, declaring that in view of the impossibility of securing consideration of meritorious legislation the truth ought to be known to all people in the country. If the truth hurt or if it broke any rules he was not responsible.

"I want it understood," said Mr. Allen, "that I hold myself responsible at any time and in any place for such statements as I may make or have made on this subject."

Mr. Allison's point of order was sustained by the vice president. Mr. Allen took an appeal to the senate from the vice president's ruling. Mr. Hoar moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. Allen made the point of no quorum, and a roll call disclosed the presence of but thirty-nine senators—not a quorum. The senate, on motion of Mr. Allison, at 4:15 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE SHOWS BAD TEMPER.

Enforcement of Rule Prevents the Transaction of Any Business.

Washington, February 10.—The house was in a very bad temper today, and the whole session was consumed in filibustering against two bills of minor importance. Neither got further than the engrossment and third reading.

The trouble arose over the enforcement of the rule against the discussion of irrelevant subjects when Mr. Handy, a democrat, of Delaware, attempted to reply on the floor during the consideration of those bills to a letter recently written by Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state under the Cleveland administration, in denunciation of the free silver democracy.

Roll call followed roll call all day long, and partisan feeling reached a high pitch. Finally when it became evident no progress could be made with the bills presented, an adjournment was taken until Monday.

WIGGINS GETS HIS PLACE BACK.

Brunswick Man's Position in Pension Office Restored.

Washington, February 10.—(Special.)—Congressman Brantley has succeeded in securing the restoration to a place in the pension office of Joseph S. Wiggins, of Brunswick.

Some time ago Mr. Brantley and Senator Bacon had a conference with Secretary Bliss and Commissioner Evans about this case and today Mr. Brantley received a notice of reinstatement. He was a clerk in the railway mail service and was made a cripple by a wreck. He came up here, passed the civil service examination and was given a place in the pension department.

When Commissioner Evans took charge Wiggins was one of the first of the democrats who had places there to be discharged, and the only reason was that he was from Georgia. He is now reinstated in the department, although the place is not as good as the one he held.

Payne Must Lose His Job.

The secretary of the treasury declines to interfere in any way in the matter of the janitorship of the Atlanta postoffice building.

This morning Congressman Livingston received from the secretary a reply to the request he made in Payne's behalf. The secretary said he had investigated the case and that the records showed that Payne had refused to do the work assigned to him and had offered to do the work by proxy. He declared that the day of doing government work by proxy was at an end and that every man who worked for the government was expected to do himself the work assigned to him.

On this statement the secretary refused to reopen the case.

Will Help Brunswick.

Harry Raymond, of Brunswick, agent of the Mallory lines, was here today in consultation with the Southern railway people about the improvement of their dock properties there. The result of the conference was an agreement that the railroad company will go ahead and improve all its properties at Brunswick. This includes considerable vacant wharf property and its improvement means much to Brunswick. OHL.

WANT M'MILLIN FOR GOVERNOR.

His Friends Are Trying To Get Him in the Race in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., February 10.—(Special.)—Efforts are being made to induce Congressman Benton McMillin to enter the race for governor, but he has as yet given no indication of his intention.

He said tonight that he would decide the matter before returning to Washington, which will be as soon as Mrs. McMillin is well enough to travel.

In the meantime Hon. J. M. Head, national committeeman for Tennessee, is awaiting Mr. McMillin's decision and will enter the race unless Mr. McMillin decides to run.

Released on Bond.

Elberton, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Whit Kinnebrew was yesterday given a preliminary hearing upon the charge of killing a negro last Tuesday, and was released on a $500 bond.

LED BY A WOMAN TO STAND FIRM

Resolution of the Men Spurred Up by Her Eloquence.

MRS. PICKERING IN THE STRIKE

The Women Were Leaving All to the Men.

HOW THE WORKERS' WAGES ARE CUT DOWN

A Legislative Attempt to Prevent Firing of Operatives Is Met by Grading.

By P. J. Moran.

New Bedford, Mass., February 10th.—(Staff Correspondence The Constitution.)—Every movement has its heroine, and so has this one, in the person of Mrs. Harriet Pickering, who is at once the Louise Michel and the Joan d'Arc of the great cotton strike. She combines the fiery vehemence of the one and the undaunted leadership of the other.

There was a period in the New Bedford strike when the leaders wished to return to work. In fact, they had resolutions prepared to return to work, with a proviso that if certain concessions were not made before the 1st of March, they would again take the outside.

The Lady Talks.

"I saw I would have to fight my own battle," said Mrs. Pickering, in her cosily kept home at 574 Cottage street, where she



MRS. HARRIETT PICKERING.
The Undaunted Heroine of the Big Strike at New Bedford, Mass.

was found. "The men were breaking down and going to give up the battle. Women to the same number with men are members of the weavers' union, but they are content to sit quiet at home and let the men have their way. It is the women who have to divide what they make with husbands, fathers or brothers. In trouble like this they have not only half of it, but all of that at home with crying babies and hungry children. 'In God's name,' I said to the men, 'wait and let the women be heard from—they have to bear your sufferings.' I went among the women and rallied them. I was fighting their battle as well as my own. We defeated the proposition to surrender, and are now ready to keep up the fight until one or the other wins."

Mrs. Pickering is a notable figure, and would attract attention anywhere. Her father is Mr. James Mares, near Blackburn, England, and belongs to the younger branch of a noble family, dating its history back to Cromwell, when they espoused the cause of the great protector. Mr. Mares is a wealthy farmer, running milk routes and making butter on a large scale for the capital. Harriet as a little girl, was studious and earnest, and would spend hours watching an old lady in the neighborhood as she turned her spinning wheel. The old woman dying, left the little girl a pile of books, all of severe type, which she read through and through. When grown she married a weaver named Pickering and won a complete knowledge of the factory business. Her husband died within a few years, and at the age of twenty-six, in 1889, the widow came over to New Bedford over her father's protest, and went to work. She at once took front rank, and was regularly appointed on committees.

"A tyrannical mill overseer drove me into the union," she said, "for protection, and I have tried to keep my obligation. I was elected on the legislative committee to push the Particulars bill in 1894, and I took it as a strong compliment when the agent of the King Philip mill said in a public speech: 'None of you have shown any need of a Particulars bill except that lady,' pointing to me. I am the first woman that ever took out naturalization papers in order to qualify as a citizen on my own account. Behind me there now stands 4,000 striking women, for whom I must find the tongue and make the defense.

An Effort to Control the Factories.

"Let me tell you," said Mrs. Pickering, "that this question is deeper than appears on the surface. These Massachusetts men denounced slavery in the south, but they are now trying to fasten upon us white slavery here. The Arkwright club is a trust of cotton mill treasurers. They have controlled this business until they have begun to think that they own it. It is all a farce to say that they reduce wages because of southern competition, because I have letters from the south which show that they get about as good wages there as we do here, and as one letter from Greenwood, S. C., says: 'We got what we work for, and are robbed of none of it under the name of 'fines.'"

How this method of fines is used to reduce wages is thus told by Mrs. Pickering.

How Wages Are Cut Down.

"When wages are once fixed," said Mrs. Pickering, "the manufacturers resort to fining to scale the total earned down to their own figures. It is the only effective scheme they have, and they work it for all it is worth. I have been in the New Bedford weave shops for eight years. In that time I have seen wages cut down twice a total of 12½ per cent, and advanced only once, when the increase was 7½ per cent. That makes a margin still lacking of 5 per cent, but by the use of the fining system the manufacturers manage to reduce the pay to about the figure it was before the restoration was made at all. There used to be jobs where I could make $11 and $12 a week, but the same jobs today are not worth $7 or $6.50. This I have seen in the Hathaway, Acushnet and Wamsutta mills, particularly.

"People have no idea to what an extent the fining is carried. The weaver no sooner gets an advance by an increase of price than the boss commences to modify his pay by fining. I had a set of six looms in the Grinnell mill and was weaving on four of them corduroy goods. The price was 58 cents for a fifty-yard cut, and it was running so bad that I refused to keep at it. So I refused to try to guarantee perfect cloth unless some change was made. The overseer therefore changed the set so that I had only five looms, but he tacked on one more loom of the corduroy goods, making them all the same goods. He then changed the price to 70 cents. Under the change I got something like $1.50 a week more than I had been making. But the next week he started his fining by reduction, and because one piece had a flaw in it he wanted to fine me 35 cents. If he had gone through the whole set, I would have been fined so much that my pay would have been reduced instead of increased by the new price. The flaw in the goods was due to a break in one of the harness straps, and was the fault of the fixer and not me.

"Any one who studies the fining system can see that it is only robbery, and is used only when the overseer thinks it is safe to do it. They fine women much more than they do men, and when help is scarce the fines are much lighter than they are when the applications are pouring in for work. It all rests with the overseer and he can do as he pleases when he gets down on any one. No weaver makes perfect cloth all the time, but some of the favorites never get fined. They fine when they think they can do it with the least danger of trouble. In winter the weavers get from 75 cents to $1.50 a week less than they do in the summer, for the mill owners think they can crowd the weavers down when they are faced with cold weather and don't dare to strike.

"And then they fine us for some of the most unjust things. The Acushnet mills once had a notice up, fining the weavers $5 if a pin, or needle, or the tooth of a comb happened to get woven into a piece of goods. Yet it is the easiest thing in the world for the tooth of a weaver's comb to fly out of the back as he is 'scratching up,' and escape notice. While he is attending to another loom that tooth will work along with the warp and get woven in before the weaver can notice it. And then it costs nearly the whole of a week's pay in fines. The Wamsutta has a similar rule, but the fine is only 50 cents. If that isn't a yoke of slavery, I'd like to know what it it is."

The Operation Described.

The evil here complained of by Mrs. Pickering is one which has received legislative attention, but to no purpose. The manufacturers claim the right to grade their goods for sale, paying the highest price for first-grade goods. The weaver is the last to work upon the fabric and becomes the residuary legatee of all the faults which have happened in the previous stages. The cloth is taken into an inspecting room, under strong light, and the least spot or flaw reduces its grading. After the inspectors are through the agent goes over the whole lot with a blue pencil. Said a Wamsutta weaver:

"When Mr. Walmesby looks over the goods he holds in his hand a rubber stamp with the name 'W. E. Walmesby' on it. That stamp is not pressed any more ruthlessly into the condemned piece of cloth than it is into the souls of the men and women whose wages are thus cut down without appeal. An agent's stamp is never reversed even though the fault were proven to belong to some one else. It stands as a perpetual brand."

While certain first-class goods bring 9 cents a yard and the second-class of the corresponding make sells for 8 cents, yet it does not follow that much of the goods stamped second-class for the purpose of reducing the operative's wages, does not find itself back into the first-class when baled up for sale. Weavers say such a thing is not only possible, but probable, while manufacturers say it is not. That being a question of integrity it must be left between the parties at issue.

All this goes to prove that there are more ways of killing a dog than by choking him with butter, and that the important question here is: not how much wages the weaver gets on a printed scale, but how much money reaches his pocket after the agent has exhausted the marking power of his rubber stamp.

The People Ground Down.

But through all of this fight Mrs. Pickering keeps bravely to the front.

"It is a combine of manufactures to keep us down, and all their talk about the south is a farce. Not this 10 per cent cut alone," she said, "is coming, but more. The women of the country are not able to dress as well as they used to. Wages are low enough already and there is no margin even for a holiday. Our young girls are worn old women by twenty under the lash which is held over them. When the manufactures talk about hard times in southern mills I do not well see how it could be harder than it is here. If you raise your back but for an instant it is a fine; a look out of the window for a breath of air, it is the same. It is terrible to think of the vigilance which forces a weaver to become a part of the machinery, with no more soul nor feeling. There are no courtesies, no reliefs, nothing but hard, grinding work, and then go your way.

"I have hopes the strike will soon be over. All we want is justice."

CUBAN JUNTA IS JUBILANT.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Offered for Letter Before it Gained Publicity.

New York, February 10.—The members of the Cuban junta are jubilant over the capture of the letter of the Spanish minister, Dupuy DeLome. They gathered in large numbers at their headquarters last night and talked freely of the outcome of the disclosures made from the letter. Estrada Palma and Colonel Nunez were not at the headquarters, and it is said that they were in Washington prepared to act on the giving out of the letter and push the claims of Cuba. Dr. Castillo, who was in charge of the headquarters, refused to discuss the letter.

All sorts of rumors were afloat around the Cuban headquarters. One of them was to the effect that a number of efforts had been made to get the letter out of the possession of the junta, and that as high as $20,000 had been offered for it.

How the junta obtained the letter is being carefully guarded, and the exact facts are known to only a few of the leaders. One account has it that the letter was stolen in Havana, only the envelope being forwarded to Madrid.

POTTER IS ELECTED PRESIDENT L. A. W.

New York Man Beats the Pennsylvanian by a Large Vote.

ANNUAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

Officers for Coming Year Selected, with Meeting Place for 1899.

INDIANAPOLIS SENDS A LARGE KEY

Long List of Riders Who Had Been Made Professionals Are Reinstated by the Organization.

St. Louis, February 10.—The national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen got down to business today. But little time was taken up with the reports of the officers and standing committees, which had been printed and circulated before the meeting began. These were promptly adopted and the assembly proceeded to the election of officers, who were all chosen before the recess for lunch was taken.

The Potter ticket was elected without much opposition, President Isaac Potter, who sought re-election, receiving 212 votes to 107 cast for George Gideon, ex-chairman of the racing board.

When the result of the ballot became known Mr. Gideon moved that the election of President Potter be made unanimous and this was done amid much enthusiasm. The following officers were elected:

President, Isaac Potter, of New York.

First vice president, Thomas J. Keenan, of Pennsylvania.

Second vice president, E. N. Hines, of Michigan.

Treasurer, James C. Tattersall, of New Jersey.

The afternoon session was given up to the consideration and disposal of miscellaneous business and the final discussion of amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

The delegates decided they did not want professionals admitted to the league and defeated that amendment. Another was adopted giving the board of officers of any state division power to establish a junior membership of the League of American Wheelmen.

Tellers Are Appointed.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Fullerton, of New York; Hayes, of Massachusetts, and Miller, of Iowa, as tellers. Before the result of the ballot was known and during its counting the other officers to be elected were nominated and chosen.

Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg, was nominated as a candidate for the office of first vice president. There were several seconds and then Sterling Elliott moved that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the assembly for Mr. Keenan. This was done, and he was declared elected.

E. N. Hines, chief consul of the Michigan division, was nominated for second vice president and J. C. Tattersall, of New Jersey, was placed in nomination for treasurer. The unanimous vote of the assembly was cast for each by the secretary and they were also declared elected amid much enthusiasm.

This completed the list of officers, as Secretary Bassett's office is a perpetual one, with the exception of president.

While waiting to receive the report of the tellers invitations were read on behalf of Philadelphia and Providence, R. I., for the national assembly to hold its next convention in 1899 in one or the other of these two cities. Providence was chosen by a large majority.

How the Vote Stood.

It was almost an hour after the ballot had been taken that the tellers were ready to report. They finally did so, with this result:

Total number of ballots cast, 325, of which 212 were for Potter, 107 for Gideon and the remainder scattered.

As only 154 votes were necessary for a choice, Mr. Potter had more than enough for his election. The enthusiasm that was shown over the re-election of Mr. Potter lasted for several minutes, at the conclusion of which Mr. Gideon moved that his opponent's election be made unanimous. The motion was carried with a rush and Mr. Potter made a short speech, thanking the delegates for the honor.

President Potter presided at the afternoon session, which was held in Masonic hall. An auditing committee for the ensuing year, consisting of George E. Blackman, of New York; J. Fred Adams, of Massachusetts, and George E. Greenburg, of Chicago, was elected.

On behalf of the mayor of Indianapolis, where the meet of 1898 will be held, Merrill Moore, a delegate to the convention, presented to Chairman Potter for the wheelmen an immense key and the liberty of the city. Mr. Moore's address and the response of the president were in a decidedly happy vein, the latter concluding with the prediction that the grandest meet in the history of the league was that to be held in Indianapolis. A motion by Chief Consul Sams, of Maryland, to pay to Chairman Mott, of the national racing board, the balance of funds in the treasury of the board, some $1,400, as compensation for his work during the past year, was unanimously adopted.

Through Chairman Mott the racing board reported a long list of riders who had been transferred to the professional class for the infraction of rules other than that of competing for money. It was recommended that they be restored to their former standing in the amateur class. This recommendation was adopted. This list of riders was made public last night.

The list of professionals made public last night who desired reinstatement to the amateur class was passed up to the assembly without the recommendation of the racing board and was promptly laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

Constitution Is Amended.

The consideration of amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the league was then begun.

The first was an amendment to article 3 of section 1 of the constitution.

Mr. Cook, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Lawson, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the word "amateur." This would have the effect of admitting to membership in the league members of the professional class which had hitherto been entirely excluded. Then ensued a most interesting debate in which every delegate present participated and offered his views for or against the amendment. At times the debate became acrimonious. Every opportunity was given the delegates to be heard before the previous question was put. As the result of the ballot the amendment failed of adoption by a vote of 182 ayes to 143 nays. As 325 votes in all were cast, 217 was the number required to carry it.

The second amendment proposed to article 3, section 1 of the constitution, failed to be even considered, for it was discovered that it had not been published as required. A motion to cast it aside was adopted.

The next amendment was adopted after some debate and a few changes had been made in the wording. In brief, it provided that the board of officers of any state division shall have the power to establish a junior membership of the League of American Wheelmen, to be subject to the control and management of the board of officers of the state division in which the junior member resides. Such junior membership shall consist of persons between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, who must be a member of the family or a ward of a regular member of the League of American Wheelmen, in good standing at the time of the presentation of the application for membership as a junior member of the league. The remainder of this amendment pertained to the details of the new departure.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CASE GROWS DARK FOR MARTIN

Trial of the Sheriff and His Deputies Drags Along.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 10.—The first witness called in the Lattimer case, when court convened this morning, was Morris Engleman, of West Hazleton.

Engleman said that on the day of the shooting he was on the road near the deputies. This was at the time the strikers were in Lattimer. He testified that he was told by the deputies to go into his house as he was in danger of being shot.

On cross-examination by counsel for the defense, Engleman said that he thought the deputies were doing all that they could to preserve the peace and to disperse the strikers in a peaceable manner without violence. The witness said he did not see the strikers carrying arms, but admitted that they might have been armed.

Daniel Ferry, a grocer of Hazleton, who was driving along the road to Lattimer on the day of the shooting, testified that he saw the strikers who were marching and that they were quiet and orderly. He also saw the shooting at Lattimer, being near the deputies at the time. He heard first a single shot, and saw a striker fall. Then there was a volley, and several fell.

The witness said he saw a wounded man who was lying on the railroad get up, but was shot down again. He said he saw William Raught after the shooting became general run after the strikers as far as the railroad track and shoot at a striker.

Counsel for the defense asked the witness if Sheriff Martin was not in as much danger of being shot as were the strikers, when the shots were fired by the deputies.

"No, sir," replied the witness, "he was quite out of danger. He was out of line of firing."

Joe Zappo, one of the men wounded at Lattimer, said that when the strikers reached Lattimer the sheriff stopped them and told the leaders that they could not go on to the mine, but the leaders said they were going, and about twenty men pushed past the sheriff and the shooting commenced.

Daniel Murphy said he saw Deputy A. E. Hess give water to a wounded striker, and together with Alonzo Dolison and A. M. Eby, carry some of the wounded men to the cars.

August Catski said that the deputies pushed and prodded the strikers at West Hazelton and forced them out of the road; that he and Martin Locks, although some distances from the other strikers, were followed by two deputies, who struck them with their guns. The witness said he was standing near the trolley car on which the deputies embarked to go to Lattimer and he heard one of the deputies say:

"Let them go until we get to Lattimer and then we'll shoot them."

Catski said the strikers were especially notified at the meeting at Harwood the night before the shooting not to carry arms.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony contained nothing new.

LIVE POLITICS IN ALABAMA.

Senatorial Election Is Awakening Deep Interest in Advance.

Montgomery, Ala., February 10.—(Special.) Half of the members of the senate of Alabama are elected in each state election. Representatives are elected for two years, senators for four, and hence the fact that only one-half of the members of the upper house are elected in each election. The senatorial contests in the state are attended this year with more interest than for some time past. The senators elected will have a vote for the successor to United States Senator Morgan, whose term expires in 1900.

The democrats of Alabama hope to see him selected as Mr. Bryan's running mate on the national ticket. Senator Morgan is advanced in years, however, and his health is somewhat failing. Two distinguished Alabamians are known to have an eye each each on his seat. Governor Johnston has never so stated, but he is known to aspire to senatorial honors and Congressman Bankhead has already said that he expected to be a candidate. The friends of these two gentlemen are therefore watching the senatorial contests in the state with lively interest.

The terms of the senators from the even numbered districts expire this year as follows:

Second—Lawrence and Morgan—D. W. Day.

Fourth—Madison—Oscar R. Hundley.

Sixth—St. Clair and Etowah—J. S. E. Robinson.

Eighth—Talladega—H. L. McElderry.

Tenth—Coosa and Tallapoosa—R. S. Nolen.

Twelfth—Lamar, Fayette and Walker—J. S. Hollis.

Fourteenth—Pickens and Sumter—John A. Rogers.

Sixteenth—Autauga and Lowndes—Willis Brewer.

Eighteenth—Perry and Bibb—W. F. Hogue.

Twentieth—Marengo—Mims Walker.

Twenty-second—Wilcox—John Y. Kilpatrick.

Twenty-fourth—Barbour—Hiram Hawkins.

Twenty-sixth—Bullock and Macon—D. S. Bethune.

Twenty-eighth — Montgomery—A. D. Sayre.

Thirtieth—Dallas—Francis L. Pettus.

Thirty-second—Greene and Hale—William M. Browder.

CORRESPONDENCE TO GERMANY.

Secretary Sherman Shows That Vigorous Action Was Taken.

Washington, February 10.—The state department today sent to the senate the correspondence with Germany regarding exclusion of American fruit.

It shows that Ambassador White and the state department both took vigorous and prompt steps on learning of Germany's action and that Germany disavowed any intention to avert competition, saying it merely intended to prevent introduction of a pest

Secretary Sherman sums it up by saying:

"From the foregoing report it will be seen that the action of this government and of its diplomatic representative at Berlin for the protection of all legitimate commercial and exporting interest injuriously affected by the German prohibition was prompt and effective and that as the matter now stands the admission of American fresh fruit into Germany has been secured in all cases save where the actual existence of the San Jose scale insect upon the fruit or in the packings thereof is ascertained."



An Evening Party

or your every day table will be catered to by us in all the choicest table delicacies in canned, potted and devilled meats, anchovies, sardelles, sardines, salmon, olives, preserves in glass, fruit butter, jams and jellies, and all kinds of canned foods put up by the best canners of Europe and America. Our butter, cheese and fine biscuits are unexcelled.

A. W. FARLINGER,
325 and 329 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MORMON MARTYRS STILL IN ALABAMA

Countless Sermons Have Been Preached, Countless Dollars Expended.

AND ALL TO LITTLE AVAIL

Only 864 Members of the Mormon Church in the State.

AND JUST EIGHTEEN CHAPTERS PLANTED

Some of the Missionaries Have Played the Part of Martyrs, Having Been Killed for Their Invasion.

Montgomery, Ala., February 10.—(Special.) For many years Mormon missionaries have been visiting Alabama in the interest of their faith. Thousands of dollars have been spent by them in their campaigns. Thousands of columns of newspaper notoriety have been given them. They have suffered all sorts of martyrdom. Some have been burned at the stake, others strapped to fallen trees and whipped to death. They have served laboriously for converts in the cities and in the rural districts. They have preached countless sermons and distributed many times as many tracts, repudiating the charge that their church countenances polygamy. Notwithstanding this expenditure of time, energy, money and muscle, according to Presiding Elder D. H. Thomas, who is touring the state again for the Mormon cause, the Mormon church has, among all of the people of Alabama, only 865 members and only eighteen chapters or organizations. It is estimated that the expense of each of these conversions must have cost the church $1,000, half as many sermons and lots of misdirected energy and enthusiasm.

The Coal Industry.

The annual report of State Mine Inspector Hillhouse will be issued in a few days. It will contain an abundance of encouragment to people of the mineral section of the state. It will show that there were employed in this industry in Alabama last year 10,700 miners, which is a considerable increase over all former years, being 900 more than the number employed in 1896. About 6,150 coal diggers are employed in the Jefferson county mines. Walker county comes next with over 2,000 and Bibb follows with 1,400. The balance are employed in the mines in Tuskaloosa, Shelby, St. Clair, Blount, Winston and Etowah.

Six million tons of coal were produced in Alabama during 1897, of which 3,400,000 tons were dug from the mines in Jefferson. The total production of coal in Alabama for the past five years has been as follows:

In 1893, 5,270,642 tons.
In 1894, 4,361,212 tons.
In 1895, 5,691,711 tons.
In 1896, 5,745,617 tons.
In 1897, 5,823,381 tons.

The reports for 1897 from several small mines in the state have not reached the mine inspector, but it is estimated they will increase the record for last year to 6,000,000 tons, as stated.

A Cowardly Assassination.

A special from Sulligent, Ala., which is in Lamar county, in the northwestern part of the state, says: An atrocious crime was committed here last night. Marion Bankhead went to the dwelling of Douglass Wells, called him from the midst of his family to his doorway, and without ado cut his throat from ear to ear. He then made his escape and has not been captured. Both were negroes. Wells was about fifty years old and Bankhead is not more than twenty. The cause for the crime is not known.

Cedar Lumber Comes High.

Messrs. Crenshaw and Pelgler, of Butler county, have recently sold seventy-five acres of cedar timber land in that county to the Red Cedar Company, having received in payment for it $16,000 in cash. A few years ago the land was not supposed to be worth one-tenth of that amount.

Some of the Alabama newspapers are advocating a law to prohibit a man from mortgaging his dwelling. Their proposition is to amend the homestead law of the state to that effect. The proposed law does not seek to prevent the owner of a homestead from selling it outright, but simply to prevent his placing a mortgage on it and having it taken from him for one-half or one-third of its value. The newspapers which advocate the law insist that its passage would make Alabama essentially a state of homes. The suggestion comes originally from the Birmingham Ledger.

POPULISTS TO MEET IN ALABAMA

Political Situation in Calhoun County Is Becoming Interesting.

Anniston, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—The populists of Calhoun county have ordered their beat meetings for February 26th and their county convention for March 10th.

The political situation in this county is becoming exceedingly interesting. Candidates are beginning to crop out for county offices and it is probable that Calhoun will furnish a congressional candidate in Hon. R. P. Thomason, of Oxford, who, if he enters the race, will prove a formidable opponent for those who are reeking the nomination.

As yet but one candidate for probate judge has announced—Hon. Emmet Crook, the present incumbent. There will be others, but it is generally conceded that Judge Crook will be a hard man to beat.

Piedmont will probably furnish a candidate for representative in Rev. George D. Harris.

The republicans have called a mass convention at Jacksonville on February 7th, to select delegates to the congressional convention at Calera. The present outlook is not favorable for a fusion of the republicans and populists, and both seem anxious to go it alone.

China Won't Need Money.

Paris, February 10.—Official advices received by the foreign office from Peking say: Japan has notified China that she intends to keep Wei-Hai-Wei permanently. China, in notifying the Chinese ministers abroad to this effect, directs them to notify the powers also that, in view of this, no foreign loan is required, as the purpose of the loan was solely to pay the Japanese war indemnity.

GEORGIA'S PROSPERITY AND MORE FACTORIES THE WATCHWORD

Continued from First Page.

dan, F. B. Gordon, John F. Flournoy and Edward W. Swift.
Fort Gaines—E. A. Greene.
Fayetteville—A. O. Blalock, S. A. Burks and W. B. Hollingsworth.
Fitzgerald—J. G. Knapp, G. W. Smith and M. Bulce.
Fairburn—W. T. Roberts, L. S. Roan and W. A. McCurry.
Fort Valley—C. C. Gray and W. H. Harris.
Gainesville—J. B. Gaston, H. H. Perry, R. H. Smith and Lester D. Puckett.
Greenboro—James E. Arnold.
Griffin—B. R. Blakeley, W. H. Brewer, R. F. Strickland, W. D. Davis, W. J. Kincaid and R. T. Daniel.
Greenville—B. F. McLaughlin and W. R. Jones.
Hawkinsville—W. N. Parsons, D. C. Joiner and M. T. Hoyle.
Henderson—Charles Pearce.
Hartwell—James H. Skelton, A. N. Alford, H. E. Lindner and E. B. Benson.
Harmony Grove—Charles M. Walker and George D. Hober.
Jonesboro—John B. Hutchinson and A. C. Blalock.
Lumber City—John D. McLeod.
LaGrange—F. M. Longley.
Monroe—E. R. Newell, B. S. Walker and C. T. Mobley.
Madison—Usher Thomason, W. A. Broughton, L. Trammell.
Marietta—W. M. Sessions, George F. Newell, T. M. Brumby.
McRae—M. L. McRae.
Macon—C. B. Willingham, S. B. Price, S. S. Dunlap, W. A. Crutchfield, J. F. Hanson, T. J. Carling, W. E. McCan.
Newnan—J. S. Powell.
Palmetto—W. S. Tellers.
Rome—Martin Graham, J. M. King, S. S. King, John J. Seay; Thompson Hiles, James B. Nevin, Houston R. Harper.
Rockmart—J. A. Fambro.
Roberta—J. N. Smith.
Senoia—W. B. Davis, J. M. Couch, W. B. Edwards.
Statesboro—G. S. Johnson.
Stone Mountain—Alonzo Field, J. S. McCurdy.
Sandersville—George D. Warthen, W. B. Bennett.
Savannah—W. W. Gordon, Isaac G. Haas, A. B. Moore, L. W. Haskell.
Thomasville—S. G. McLendon, E. M. Smith.
Thomaston—S. Y. Pruitt, I. C. Thompson, J. R. Atwater.
Taylor—C. S. Taylor, L. P. Taylor.
Toccoa—A. E. Keen, John W. Owen, J. B. Simmons.
Valdosta—W. S. West, E. P. S. Denmark.
Villa Rica—Joseph N. Wilson, R. B. Malone.
Waycross—Valentine R. S. Vanton, W. W. Sharpe, C. C. Grace, Leon R. Wilson, W. M. Toomer.
Waynesboro—W. A. Wilkins, Jr.
Washington—James A. Benson, T. M. Green.
Warrenton—E. P. Davis, J. N. Stanton.

ROUTINE OF THE AFTERNOON.

Committee on Organization Reports and Convention Adopts Tax Exemption Resolution.

The committees reported immediately after the noon recess.

The committee on permanent organization reported through its chairman, Mayor Patrick Walsh, as follows:

"The committee on permanent organization makes the following recommendations:

"1. That the Hon. T. B. Neal be elected permanent chairman of the convention and that Messrs. V. V. Bullock and H. R. Harper be elected permanent secretaries.

"2. That this convention organize itself into the Georgia Industrial convention, and that T. B. Neal be elected president of said convention, with power to appoint the secretary and treasurer.

"3. That the president be authorized to appoint, at his leisure, an executive committee, to be composed of one member from each senatorial district."

This report was adopted unanimously and the Georgia Industrial convention was an institution.

The Resolution To Exempt.

Colonel Gordon submitted the report for his committee, stating that a number of resolutions had been sent in. The report embodied the general idea of most of the suggestions. Some of the resolutions which were not exactly germane to the purpose of the convention, were returned to the convention without any recommendation. The report follows:

"Resolved, That we commend the wisdom of the Atlanta chamber of commerce in calling this convention, and that we recommend that the legislature of this state to pass an act submitting to the voters of the state an amendment to the constitution authorizing such exemption from taxation on manufacturing enterprises as will enable this state to keep apace with the inducements offered by other states.

"Resolved further, That we think it would be wise to extend this right of exemption to county and municipal authorities upon such terms and with such restrictions as the legislature may deem expedient."

Captain J. W. English Speaks.

Captain English made a strong argument in favor of the report. He said that it was not proposed to give any special class a benefit as a favor, but the real purpose was to create new fields of labor so that the idle men of the state will not have to emigrate to the north or west to find employment. Today the lumber produced in Georgia is shipped away and manufactured into furniture and a hundred other things and then brought back here. North Carolina has four times the amount invested in manufacturing than Georgia can boast. This is because the former state has encouraged industries by exempting them from taxation in whole or in part for a term of years.

He declared that he wanted to see factories which could employ skilled labor. He would rather see one factory employing fifty skilled men than a factory employing 500 women and children. "Give the men employment and let them support the women and children. Don't reverse it."

Captain English added that for his part he was willing to bear his share of any additional taxation if there was any and exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation than not to have them at all.

Mayor Walsh suggested that mining enterprises be added to the favored industries.

Dr. Smith, of Roberta, proposed that agricultural interests be added. That stirred up a debate in which several took part.

Colonel Gordon Urges Exemption.

Colonel Gordon said that he had no manufacturing interests himself. He has been a cotton merchant for years and he stated that if cotton continues low for a few years our farmers will quit the business largely and leave the state. To save Georgia from that, he would encourage a diversity of industries, relieve the competition between the cotton planters and give them a market for other products. It is impossible to decrease the acreage, he said, present conditions tend the other way. While exemption might seem to be a special favor at the expense of the many, it would really turn out to be a benefit to all. There was no purpose, he continued, to make it obligatory on any town or county to exempt industries, but it was to be left optional with the people. Then if one community wanted to invite enterprises and another did not chose to do so, each could decide for itself and neither would increase the tax burden of the other.

Colonel C. P. Goodyear spoke earnestly in behalf of the resolution as it came from the committee.

Mr. Pierce, of Houston, asked why the farming interests were not to be encouraged, and Colonel Moses remarked that there was too much farming being done now.

Colonel McLaughlin, of Meriwether, a member of the general assembly, said that if the counties are to exempt, the bill would never get through the legislature.

Mr. Brewer, of Griffin, jumped on the railroads. He wanted to exempt the people, he said, from the taxation by the transportation companies.

Colonel Moses wanted county exemption stricken out.

Judge Lorgley, of Troup, was with him on that proposition.

Mr. James, of Douglasville, declared that the people of the country districts ought to have the same privilege of encouraging manufactures that the people of the towns are to have. Most of the fine water powers are outside of the cities, he suggested

Mr. W. H. Black urged the adoption of the original report, saying that if the people would spin fewer yarns and more cotton and dam more rivers and fewer capitalists, the country would be far better off.

Mayor Walsh withdrew his amendment about mining industries, and the amendments about farming interests and about striking out counties were defeated. Then the report was adopted as it came from the committee without change.

The Omaha Exposition.

Governor Northen advocated a resolution which he introduced commending the efforts of the Georgia commission to send an exhibit to the Omaha exposition. The former governor spoke earnestly in behalf of the resolution, reciting the benefits to come from an exhibit at Omaha, and he got it through unanimously.

Mr. Brady had a resolution before the committee calling on the railroads to cooperate with shippers in the matter of rates, but he did not call it up. He said afterward that he had no fight to make on the roads. He wants to get them to take hold of the problem as a business matter and help Georgians to build up markets away from home.

There was some discussion over the best method of raising funds for maintaining the permanent organization, but finally it was left to the executive committee.

When this was over, the convention adjourned.

The South's Future.

The letter from Mr. Edmonds was heard with interest. It was read by Mr. Martin.

Mr. Edmonds wrote at length, saying that it is appropriate that Georgia, which has been foremost in so many things looking to the development of the south, should take the lead in such a movement as this.

"For more than a quarter of a century," he wrote, "this country has been making great strides in industrial expansion, following the railroad era, the dawn of which as a factor of human progress was scarcely more than a generation ago. The south is to be the greatest manufacturing country on the face of the earth. It may take time to accomplish it, but in the life of a nation a quarter of a century, or even a century, is but a span. What this development means, and how great it may be, even within the life of the middle-aged man of today, may be faintly comprehended when it is remembered that England's wealth and power are based largely on her manufactories; that the United States has $6,000,000,000 invested in factories whose annual product is over $10,000,000,000, or three times the total annual value of all the agricultural products of the country, and that the 4,700,000 hands employed in the manufacturing interests of this country receive $2,300,000,000 a year in wages. Of this vast industry, the foundation of our marvelous national progress, the basis on which New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and the other great cities of this country rest, the south has now less than one-tenth. Even the one small state of Massachusetts has a manufacturing business almost equal to that of the entire south. In 1880 Massachusetts had $630,000,000 invested in manufactories, giving employment to 485,000 hands, whose wages aggregated $239,600,000, turning out a product valued at $880,000,000; while the fourteen southern states, Maryland to Texas, had a capital invested in manufactures, paying to their factory employees $225,000,000, and turning out a product valued at $917,000,000.

"We have no war to wage against New England, and have no desire to see its manufacturing interests crippled, but that its vast industrial structure is largely an artificial one is too evident to admit of discussion. Importing its cotton, its iron, its coal, its labor and even its food stuffs, New England has built up an aggregation of industrial interests that is amazing when compared with what the south has so far accomplished. What New England has done should stimulate the south to take up with greater energy than ever before the advancement of its material interests. The middle-aged man of today may live to see the south's industrial interests exceed in capital, in production and in wealth creation, the entire manufacturing business of the United States at present."

BOHEMIAN SUPPER A SUCCESS.

Delegates Were Guests of Atlanta's Chamber of Commerce Last Night, Brilliant Speeches.

Probably the most enjoyable feature of the convention was the bohemian smoker given the delegates at the Kimball house lats night by the chamber of commerce.

At 8 o'clock the delegates and members of the chamber of commerce assembled in the ballroom and listened to the speeches until 10:30 o'clock. The toast list consisted of some of the most prominent orators in Georgia and they were given the closest attention throughout.

Hon. Allen D. Candler, who was to have spoken on "Georgia, the Empire State of the South," was not present. Hon. Hoke Smith spoke on "The Manufacturing Center of the Future;" Hon. S. G. McLendon on "Safety the Best Invitation to Capital;" Colonel Albert H. Cox on "Diversities of Industries the True Economic Relief of Our Suffering Agriculture;" Major J. F. Hanson on "How to Make a Prosperous State;" Hon. Clark Howell on "The Press;" Mr. Jack J. Spalding on "Equitable Legislation and Aid to Industrial Development;" Hon. Patrick Walsh on "Georgia's Natural Resources."

President T. B. Neal, of the chamber of commerce, presided with characteristic grace.

Hon. Hoke Smith Speaks.

Hon. Hoke Smith spoke as follows on "The Manufacturing Center of the Future:"

Mr. Smith said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I congratulate you upon this occasion. I would not detract from the importance of political meetings or from the pleasure to be derived from words of poetic eloquence. But I must pay tribute to the practicable efforts of the earnest men here assembled bent upon developing the resources of our state.

"We need not fear to contemplate in the graces of our people, their patriotism and devotion to truth competition with those of other sections. But when I consider the wealth and power from wealth of other sections; when I know the natural resources here so abundant; when I see these resources scarcely touched, not developed; when I long for the power for good which they could bring to our people, I cannot help feeling that there is something we should do to make this section lead the foremost.

"In the United States cotton, iron and lumber are the three raw materials which furnish the chief opportunity for manufacturing industries. To handle them coal is required, where water powers are not used. In other parts of the union one section has iron, another has lumber and still another buys our raw cotton, imports iron to make machinery, ships coal a thousand miles to run it and with a climate very severe in winter, no better than ours in summer, spins and weaves the cotton raised here.

"With the limited advantages mentioned, the other sections referred to have manufactured iron, lumber and cotton and have grown rich from their manufacture.

"The standing timber of the south is equal in value to that of the balance of the union. The iron ore is without limit. Seventy per cent of the world's cotton grows around us. The coal fields are inexhaustible.

"Georgia his iron, lumber and cotton, with the advantage of placing orders for coal in Alabama and Tennessee, thereby making two adjacent supplies compete with each other, and every community is within reach by electricity of power obtained from the fall of water in our streams. No section in the world combines these advantages as they are found in the southern Piedmont section.

"Georgia has done fairly well, but her advancement in manufacturing is nothing compared to that of New England, of Pennsylvania, or of portions of the middle and western states.

Investments in New England.

"The cotton manufacturing industries of New England represent an investment of $300,000,000. Upon them rests the industrial life of the section. They have made, not followed, New England banking houses, insurance companies and commercial industries.

"The Arkwright Club, which speaks for the New England cotton interests, has recently been forced to admit that 'the more carefully the conditions under which the manufacture of cotton is prosecuted at the north and at the south are studied, the wider seems the conditions prevailing in the two sections of the country. The chief difficulty your committee has in expressing its opinion upon the difference is in finding terms sufficiently strong to set forth the hopelessness of a prolonged competition between northern and southern manufacturers under the conditions that now prevail. The present condition will substitute mills at the south yet to be erected for mills in New England already built. All interests and all industries should recognize, not merely interdependence, but their radical dependence on the cotton industry, the largest single industry in the United States, and much the largest in New England. Disaster to cotton manufacturers means great injury to all wholesale and retail trade, to railroads, to artisans of every kind, to truck farmers and to the whole community.'

"It is not for the benefit of the cotton manufacturer who in the future will reap his profits by establishing his mill in our section that I plead; it is for the contemperaneous and incidental benefit which will accrue to all, to the wholesale and retail trade, to the railroads, to artisans of every kind, to the farmers and to the whole community.

"Changes can take place rapidly. The experience of Germany furnishes an illustration. The spirit of her people and her textile schools have been the chief cause. In twenty years that country has experienced a growth in industrial pursuits with the incident benefits, which the mind finds almost impossible to comprehend. I will not present you the details of Germany's progress during the past twenty years. Those who desire to pursue them further will find an able presentation by the January number of The North American Review, in an article from Mr. M. G. Mullhall.

Georgia's Possibilities Greater.

"In nearly every respect the possibilities of Georgia today are greater than those of Germany in 1875. The lint cotton raised in the southern states is largely manufactured outside of the United States. An increased value is given every year to lint cotton raised in the south, by foreign countries, of over $500,000,000.

"Georgia's raw cotton is worth annually nearly $30,000,000. The business of the state, varied as it may be in character, depends largely upon the money derived from the lint cotton for vitality. The manufacture of our Georgia raised cotton into average fabrics would change this sum into $90,000,000 annually, and the general increase of all other lines, industrial and commercial, would also be more than threefold. The pay roll of the manufacturers but begins its work when received by the employee. It at once goes out into general trade, and its influence reaches almost to its entire amount the farmer, the merchant and all the varied callings of our people.

"The returns from the local factory do not go to the stockholders alone. They go to the people of the community and the neighboring agriculturist receives his full part of the benefits. The cotton mill development of the state will not be confined to a few cities. The climatic and other conditions afford rare opportunity for good living at small cost. This will either furnish labor for all points in the state at smaller prices than those paid in the east, or, if the prices are the same, the labor will be found infinitely more contented here than there.

"But especially will these conditions exist where cotton mills are located in small communities. The unemployed will find occupation, and their wages will furnish an increase to trade of every kind.

"Success of cotton manufacturers means great aid to the wholesale and retail trade, to the railroads, to the artisans of every kind, to truck farmers and to the whole community.

"I have spoken of the growth of cotton manufacturing only because my time is short. The facilities here abound for marvelous industrial growth in almost every line. The times are not unpropitious. The very fact that success has not been reached elsewhere during the past few years is turning the intelligent thought of those engaged in industrial pursuits to the question of determining where such pursuits can find the best place for location. We have it. Let us help them to find it.

Amend the Constitution.

"I cordially advocate legislation to the extent, if necessary, of an amendment of the state constitution which may give the privilege to the municipalities to free from taxation for a term of years new industrial plants. I do not advocate it so much in the interest of the manufacturer; I advocate it in the interest of all the people of the community to which a new industrial enterprise is to be invited. Those in such a community who have property to pay taxes on will find the value of their property so increased that they can obtain an income far beyond the small additional burden that they bear on account of the exempted enterprise. Those who have no property in such a community would contribute nothing by taxation, but would find themselves benefited by the increased opportunities for employment.

"Let us invest ourselves when we can in industrial enterprises. Let us attract the eye of the world to the opportunities for such investments in our beloved state. And let us show to the outsiders who wish to invest the readiness of our people to receive them with a broad spirit of liberality, indicated by the legislation proposed.

"I place our section not only in competition with New England, but also in competition with the world, and I pray for ourselves a large part of the $500,000,000 per annum added to the value of our cotton crop for foreign manufacturers. I hope—I confidently expect it. Let us remember the experience of Germany. Let our work be equal to hers and the next twenty years will show a growth as marvelous. This accomplished, Georgia will become the manufacturing center of the future.

"I have not spoken of our agricultural possibilities, because they are not my subject. But with an industrial growth will come the richest yield from farm labor, not confined to cotton, but as varied as the differences of our soil and climate, and the two lines of growth mutually sustain and support each other.

"Judge Kelly, the late apostle of material development from Pennsylvania, may not have been right when he said: 'The south is the coming Eldorado of American adventure,' but he dealt in simple truth when saying, 'it is the country upon which the Almighty has with most lavish hand bestowed his richest material gifts.'

"May He furnish us wisdom and strength to vitalize His gifts and to carry them to the most complete use in Georgia and throughout the south."

The Best Invitation To Capital.

Hon. S. G. McLendon spoke eloquently on "Safety the Best Invitation to Capital." He said:

Mr. McLendon's Speech.

"We, Georgia, constitute simply an integral part of a complex civilization embracing not only the other forty-four states of our union, but under the unifying power of steam and electricity, a very small integral part of the human race. Standing over and above us all, and representing us all in the eyes of the balance of mankind, is our general government, whose declarations, legislative and judicial, control the very atmosphere of American trade. When we look in this direction in a legislative way, we see uncertainty rising mountain high above the horizon and 'resolution sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.' The time is threatened when a private citizen who enters into a contract with another private citizen for the delivery of 100 head of cattle may have the government step in and disturb what ought to be a sacred contractual relation and declare that 100 goats shall be legal tender under such a contract. The freedom of contract is being abridged and taken away from the people, and the inviolability of contract fast becoming a scoff and a byword with many who are in authority. This is not the kind of safety which is the best invitation to capital. When we look to the judicial field we see here in some grave and important questions a revolving kaleidoscope of uncertainty. I speak, of course, of such rulings as more immediately and extensively affect capital and arrest the attention of investors. Take the construction of the interstate commerce clause of our constitution, as given from time to time, and from Gibbons vs. Ogden down to Henderson Bridge Company vs. Kentucky, we have a line of decisions little better or more stable than a sea of shifting sand. At the end of a century we have about as much unfixedness as we had at the beginning, and today from the latest deliverances of our federal supreme court, all capital invested in interstate business is practically at the mercy of numberless and varient state legislatures.

"Coming into the borders of the empire of Georgia, a cursory glance reveals the fact that here we have need more of that safety which is the best invitation to capital. Cost and compensation are the vena cava and the aorta of commerce. They are the life lines of successful trade. Whenever the line of compensation is above the line of cost you have activity and prosperity; whenever the difference between them is wiped out, you have stagnation, and whenever the line of compensation is below the line of cost, you have failure.

Says the Roads Are Hampered.

"In obedience to a combination of forces, extrinsic and intrinsic, railway freight rates in the United States are the lowest in the world, being five-eighths as much as those of force on the continent of Europe, and less than half those prevailing in England. In Georgia freight rates made by law are lower than in any other southern state and among the very lowest on earth. Lying prostrate on a bed which they are made to fit either by extension or excision, the railroads are powerless to help you awaken the industries that sleep at your feet. Uninvested capital is free. To it the world is open. Not so with invested capital. It is helpless. And whether we consider it or not, the owner of free capital is going to look well to the treatment accorded invested capital before allowing his own to be clipped of its wings.

In the Public Councils.

"The day of honest thought and courageous speech seems to have passed away. The cry, 'I am for the people,' has swept many an ass into the public councils, while giants, who could think and who did think, and who had the courage to tell the people they were wrong, have gone down to oblivion. The man who would rather hold an office than be right, who cannot think honestly or fears to think honestly lest he might not be on the winning side, is the deformed offspring of universal education and universal suffrage, and his knavish instincts or his criminal imbecility is the blight and curse of our country. Freedom of contract is so far restricted in Georgia that an agreement to pay attorneys' fees for collecting borrowed money is void. This stupid law disgracing our civil code was aimed at the lawyers, but 'found mark the archer little meant,' as its only effect has been to impair or destroy the credit of the borrower. This law has driven millions of dollars from our state, as our court records, our banks and our loan agents will bear witness.

"Under all these conditions, general and local, is it a matter of surprise that over $100,000,000 of American money has recently gone to Europe at 4 per cent per annum?

"Upon the housetops, and with uplifted hand and stentorian voice, we cry to it to come this way. We offer it 50 and 100 per cent more interest and yet free capital passes us by.

"The prosperity manufacturer, who takes unlimited desire for unlimited demand, declares we need more money in this country, and in the very face of his assertion, our banks are reducing their capital because they cannot find demand for their money, while millions go abroad.

"Such a situation demands honest investigation and honest handling.

"Make capital safe, and you will make it abundant and cheap; make it safe, and the dirge of idleness will melt into the glad anthem of contented labor; make capital safe, and the battle of standards will pass into history. Make capital safe, and the only clouds that will darken our skies will be the curling smoke of furnace and factory. Make capital safe, and it will snatch songs from our streams, wealth from our hills and will paint, with the rosy blush of health, cheeks now pallid from want. Make capital secure, and you will give to labor its inspiration and its just reward, and to organized government the sheet anchor of its safety."

Colonel Albert Cox Makes a Hit.

Colonel Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta, was the next speaker and he was given a rousing ovation on conclusion. His subject: "The Diversity of Industries the True Economic Relief of Our Suffering Agriculture," was ably handled. He spoke in part as follows:

Colonel Cox's Address.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—My best return for the honor and great pleasure of being here must be made by coming at once to the point. I approve the proposition to solicit the people of Georgia to grant their towns and cities the plain local option to encourage manufactures by exempting them from municipal taxes.

"My outline is that the policy redounds to the general welfare.

"Second, special relief to agriculture, without burdens.

"Third, that it is unobjectionable in itself, required by our situation and the thing needed for our hope for our natural destiny.

"As a base on which to build the argument, I quote from an old economist, who stated his own standpoint in these words: 'That the whole system of commerce hath no other end than its subservience to agriculture.' William Paley, whose wisdom has been tested by much history since his time, constructed a scale of commerce on the great principle that employment induces population, and varied employments create wealth in which he assigns first rank and lowest rank to several kinds of commerce, for brevity I only quote the highest and the lowest. He says: 'The first place belongs to the exchange of wrought goods for raw material. The last, the lowest and most disadvantageous species of commerce is the exportation of raw materials in return for wrought goods.'

"Now, gentlemen, are these true principles?

Must Diversify Industries.

"According to the philosopher, the south has had the very worst and our competitors the best species of commerce. Our employments induced little population and that little confined to one industry, whereas the employments of the north induced increase of population of all kinds. The south rowed on one side of her boat with one arm. The north rowed on her side with many arms. The south had one strand of strength, tested against the woven cable, and what wonder was it that the one strand snapped? These facts demonstrate to my mind that we do need to diversify our industries. I come to this conclusion in no criticism of my own people, but simply to determine that course which is best for them, and because I will accept for Georgia no lower aspirations than her final progress in population, wealth, power and happiness, until in all regards she is

" * * * the peer of any lord in Scotland here—
Highland or lowland, far or near!'

"But whether this is too broad a field surely it is the part of a Georgia economist to point to the fact that in our whole country there are but 18,000,000 spindles compared with 75,000,000 operated by the United Kingdom, Germany and France, and thus our country is out-stripped in handling the product of which she raises 65 per cent of the total product of the whole world. Surely then it is relevant to point to the fact that in his outstripped country there is an out-stripped section, unfortunately our own, the home of the cotton plant—the producer of that 65 per cent of the world's product, and having but one-sixth of those 18,000,000 spindles.

"And surely it should spur the emulation of Georgia that in this out-stripped section of an out-stripped country there is an out-stripped state, that in manufactures stood first in 1870, second in 1880 and fifth among her southern sisters in 1890.

"Now the representatives of our farmers are, and ought to be, largely in the majority. Year by year they plow their weary round of close economy, hard work, heavy expense and small profit. They sadly recognize that their lands do not advance in value as their families grow and that they can give but little start in life to their boys and girls. What are their real business troubles?

"His first trouble, all cotton and low price? To a great extent, yes! But when you city economists say change, the practical farmer changeth not! When you say rotate, he rotateth not! And when you cry out 400,000 tons of guano last year is ruinous, he guanceth again! Simply because he must pitch his crop by a condition, not by a theory; by his necessity, not by your philosophy, and the only crop that his merchant, his tenant, his laborer, or that he himself can rely on for the certain cash in his home market is that same cotton

The Farmer Is No Fool.

"He is no fool or the son of a fool; don't you ever trade with him if you think he is a fool! He understands that rotation of crops would save and fertilize his land.

"The second trouble is very serious. The cotton crop gorges the market in one season, and that's bad enough on the price, but the real rub comes next spring and summer, when all the farmers who need accommodation come at once to their country banks and lenders. This general demand aggregates an enormous quantity of money. And here he finds that in the tangle called American finance there is nothing adapted to meet this annual and legitimate demand of our fundamental industry. And so he suffers right when a stitch in time would often save ninety and nine.

"Now this makes me aspire to see our section and state adopt a policy that will create continuous commerce, daily wages to be deposited, skilled laborers to be the customers of savings banks, trade every day with merchants and more deposits, and thus more facilities to accommodate all lines of legitimate business, a great commerce, great manufactures, as well as a great agriculture, with the possibility that this policy added to our natural advantages will some day make the other fellow just for once pay our folks a little interest on extra money sent out of our borders to work for us day and night.

"But there is another trouble, the last to which I shall refer. Our farmers, hopeless of amassing much for their children, desire at least that they shall be educated. Our state gives grandly to this grand cause. But there is a fly in the ointment, because so many sections are so sparsely settled that it is difficult to establish schoolhouses to which enough children can conveniently gather for a good school.

"Diverse employments would cure this trouble, would populate the state, and that with Caucasian, and the first people they would bring would be those skilled mechanics than which a state can have no more valuable citizens. In the light of these remedies for existing troubles and hopes of progress for our state, my mind rests upon the conviction that your modest proposition to encourage manufactures in Georgia should meet with no opposition, but universal approval.

In What Is She Inferior?

"Why should the ambition of Georgia be limited? What is there about these 59,000 square miles inferior to any land on earth? Is it more territory we need? We have more within Georgia's boundaries than have England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland combined. What's inferior in our location? Georgia has the nearest seaport to the junctions of both the Ohio and the Missouri with the Mississippi, and is the natural line of entry and exit for the vast commerce of the middle Mississippi valley. From her seaports she has lines to the Pacific coast, best in topography and by climate least obstructed.

"What is there in herself inferior? On her slopes the hand of nature knits every pattern of the embroidery of fertility. Over granite beds her grand rivers dash from an average 600 feet elevation down to the seacoast and the gulf and fret and foam that they are not serving the people and roar for recognition! In her hills are the warmth of coal and the strength of steel. At her feet are the flowers of Florida and the Antilles, and in her mountains, along her northern line, on her marble brow, rests a crown of gold!

"Shall such a state accept any inferior destiny? No, gentlemen! let us urge this policy on the understanding of the people; let us do more, let us equal all competitors in artificial advantages and hold fast all the natural advantages which God has showered upon our state. Let us strive to make Georgia the best legal home for industrial corporations in the country. Let us recognize in such corporations the agencies of advanced civilization. Alone strong enough in the co-operation of many to do the gigantic thing now required to be done in states that would fully progress in comparison with others. Let us cease to curse them, and with justifiable confidence in each other, create them and use them, recognizing that at last they represent powers of the man united and not the power of the single-handed order."

Major Hanson Grows Eloquent.

One of the most enthusiastic speeches of the evening was that of Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon. His subject, "How to Make a Prosperous State," was one of great interest, and he spoke as follows:

"I sincerely appreciate the privilege of talking to so many representative Georgians on so important a topic. I thank God I have lived to see this day, when the doctrines I have been steadily preaching for twenty years have been indorsed. If I were vain I would say you were converts, and God bless you, my sons. The time has at last come when the brains of this state are at work. The time will come when its deadened conscience must act.

"I know of no purpose not consistent with her glory, yet Georgia is not the state that has dominated the magnificent voices of her sons for the last twenty-five years. The time will come when existing conditions must be swept away and new ones created. What is necessary for the prosperity of a state? There can be only one answer—the profitable employment for men, for capital and for labor. We all agree as to that point.

"Strange to say, Georgia twenty years ago was leading the manufacturing interests of the south. Now she is rated as fifth in this industry. Some say she was second twenty years ago and now she is seventh. No man will deny that these figures are approximately correct. The logical answer is that we must first admit her resources are poorer than that of other states or she is lacking in industry. Twenty years ago we passed out from under the old constitution under the new. If this proposition in reference to the decline in industries is true, you are forced to the time when the new constitution was adopted.

"A spirit of anti-corporation dominated the convention that made that new constitution. I respect these old men, but I wish the constitution had not been made until after they were dead. There were two great features to this constitution. One was the spirit that exemption to manufactories could exist no longer. The other was the law passed creating the railroad commission, giving three men absolute control of the $50,000,000 invested in railroad property in the entire state. I do not say the decline was due to these facts, but the loss of Georgia's supremacy is commensurate with the constitution under which we live.

Comparison with the Carolinas.

"Twenty years ago North and South Carolina granted exemption to manufacturers. It is a singular fact that these states have since passed Georgia in industrial supremacy. I would like to see another constitutional convention and swap the new constitution for the old. We are better able to govern the state today than we were twenty years ago. I probably have not quite so much respect for our so-called forefathers as others. We know more than they did. If I had my way I would call a convention and wipe out the two sections of the constitution refusing to exempt on capital and creating a railroad commission.

"Corporate capital is the hope of civilization. I say throw the doors of the state open and charter everything legitimate. Invite as many combinations and trusts as would come. So long as competition continues to run unbridled, combinations will be the inevitable result. The employment of capital is the precedent to the employment of labor. The reason labor is unemployed in Georgia is because there is a woful lack of capital. A protective policy is necessary to sustain the social scale. If it were not for the prejudice of democracy—and it is nothing but prejudice—we would soon come to protection. Some of you are near the kingdom now. I will gladly welcome you when you decide to come in. (Laughter.)

"Why is it we don't prosper here? Since Adam and Eve were driven out of Eden, and the edict went forth man should earn bread by the sweat of his brow, there has been no excellence without labor. There is no method by which a dollar can be created except by productive labor. All wealth is nothing but stored-up labor. We don't prosper because we have refused to build up that which will promote the earning power of the state. We must develop our resources. Labor is cheap. Workers in a cotton field get $7 a month, while out west they get $1 a day. Seven dollars a month labor will not make society. Georgia has a great future before her, but she must materially change her policy before success will dawn."

Mr. Clark Howell Speaks.

Mr. Clark Howell was the next speaker, his subject being "The Press." He said:

"A bohemian smoker is a free and easy departure. One can give vent to his feelings at liberty. I like a frank man. My friends McLendon and Hanson always speak their sentiments without fear. We Atlantians, and I might say, Georgians, are always glad of the opportunity of listening to them. I regret, however, to see a pessimistic spirit among those who have been so vigorously denouncing calamity howlers for some time. I am not a calamity howler, but an optimist. I believe we Georgians are as good as any people on the globe. (Applause.)

"Major Hanson says the constitution of 1877 is largely responsible for our discontinued prosperity. I am frank to say there are things in that constitution that do not meet my own opinion, but we should let present conditions point out these weak places. If necessary, let us go before the legislature and have the constitution changed.

"Major Hanson furthermore deprecates the railroad commission. I do not. Georgia was the first state to establish a railroad commission. The major says Georgia was then first in industrial enterprises and is now fifth or seventh. It is singular that immediately after Georgia had adopted a railroad commission, South and North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and nearly every southern state followed in her footsteps, an established railroad commissions. If Major Hanson's theory is correct, why is it that these states with commissions have gone past us in the march of industry, while we have gone downward?

"I deny that Georgia is deficient in resources or enterprise. We have a greater variety of resources than any state in the union. What is the cause of this non-employment of labor? It is the same cause in Massachusetts, where the mill hands are starving. Major Hanson compares the Kansas or Nebraska workmen who get $1 a day with the Georgia laborers. That may be true in the wheat fields of Kansas, but God did that in the destruction of harvests elsewhere. How well do we remember the time the south sent car loads of supplies to famine-stricken Kansas.

Georgia in a Good Fix.

"Georgia is in as good fix as any state in the union. So far as the safety of capital is concerned there is not a man who will invest his money honestly who will not be protected. Our courts are good. The only objection is the criminal side. Justice is entirely too slow sometimes. The civil side is all right. Every man will get all he is entitled to.

"I am in favor of the railroad commission. It should be liberal, and its duty is that of a mediator between the manufacturer and the railroads. I do not believe 1877 was the time of the fall of industries in Georgia. Every one here knows that 50 per cent more railroads have been established in Georgia since the commission was created than before."

"Yes, and they have torn up our town," interrupted Major Hanson.

"Many a town has been torn up under the gold standard," replied Mr. Howell. "Major Hanson," continued he, "cries protection! We have more protection now than we had under the Wilson bill in 1888-92. Which condition is the better of the two? Mr. McLendon talks about the $100,000,000 of American capital going to Europe. If this is true, then $500,000,000 of European capital is coming to America. I was reading the other day where the Rothschilds had invested $16,000,000 in Mexican improvements. Great sums of money are crossing the Rio Grande every year to seek investments in Mexico. No man will say investments here are not as well protected legally as in Mexico.

"Georgia is not responsible for all this trouble. It is the same in Massachusetts as here. The same in Texas as in Ohio. It is a general trouble—not on account of any trouble specific to our people. The same cause that is making destitute homes far and near, reducing property and creating want, is reaching with impartial arms from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I repudiate the idea that Georgia is more responsible than any other state. We are the richest state in the union in resources. Let us be optimistic. Down with the calamity howlers!"

Mr. Jack Spalding Speaks.

Mr. Jack Spalding, of Atlanta, spoke as follows on "Equitable Legislation and Aid to Industrial Development:"

"One of the most equitable measures that could be adopted now would be to repeal the infamous tariff measures under which we are groaning and sweating, both here and in New England. There is some subtle influence over the country that causes men who have money to shrink from investing it in any other lines. Why won't they invest in manufactories? Because a dollar is liable to depreciate and no man will invest his money with this staring him in the face. Why do American millions go to Europe? Because America is gradually Europeanizing and capital is seeking its natural element.

"We want relief. In part, Major Hanson's criticism of the constitution is correct. That section refusing to exempt manufactories is contemporaneous with the retard of Georgia's industry. As for the railway commission, trusts, etc., we will talk about that later. In 1870 Georgia was first in manufactories in the south. In 1880, three years after the adoption of the new constitution, we fell back to second place. In 1890 we dropped to fifth place. Some men now believe we are in seventh or eighth place. Now we must ask the legislature to change the constitution.

"Under the present system, since the increase of the school and confederate funds, out of 137 counties in the state, 120 take out of the state treasury annually more than they put in. There are only 17 that cannot be classed as pauper counties. These 17 contain the factories of almost the entire state. This is an object lesson that cannot fail to have its weight.

Unequal Is Unjust Taxation.

"The governor in the convention said today that unequal taxation was unjust taxation. He is right. Capitalists are not going to put their money where there is unequal, therefore unjust, taxation. We should equalize taxes. The basis of representation in the legislature should be changed. Although Fulton county pays one-seventh of the taxes of the entire state, she has only one fifty-sixth of the total representation. That is taxation without representation. What interest has a pauper county in diminishing taxation? In the last Georgia legislature, with only one exception, the 17 counties paying more into the state than they received therefrom did not have fair representation in the state senate. The system is wrong. The counties which pay the money should have fair representation to their taxes and population."

Resources of Georgia.

"The Natural Resources of Georgia" was the subject of Hon. Patrick Walsh, mayor of Augusta, who was the next speaker. He said:

"There seems to be diversity of opinion here tonight as to the progress Georgia is making. I believe Georgia is faring just as well as any of her sister states. Twenty-five years ago, on the fourth day of this month, I spoke before the general assembly of this state in favor of tax exemption on manufacturing industries. In 1872 a law was passed to that effect. I regret that the constitution of 1877 made it impossible to encourage manufactories. That address is as pertinent now as it was then. Our state should have an impartial and honest policy to deal with all classes alike. If we had a Chinese wall around us, and our own people would take advantage of our opportunities, Georgia would be the very best state in the union in less than twenty years.

"Our climatic advantages are the best in the country. Georgia is now the second marble producing state in the union. Our minerals are fast coming to the front. If every house in the country were destroyed there is enough marble in the north Georgia quarries to rebuild every one. There is enough granite here to pave the streets of the cities and towns in every state in the union. We have sufficient water power to manufacture every bale of cotton raised in this country. We have navigable rivers to the sea. Our soil is rich and productive. I do not believe in the face of these facts, Georgia is going backward.

"In order to prove this I give a few statistics from the last report of the state comptroller general. In 1879 the real estate returned in the entire state for taxation was $49,000,000. In 1897 it was $115,000,000. The household furniture, etc., returned in 1879 was $9,000,000; in 1897, $15,500,000. The general mrechandise returned in 1879 was $12,000,000; in 1897 it was $18,000,000. The total money on hand in 1879 was $25,000,000; in 1897 it was $31,000,000. The capital invested in cotton factories in 1879 was $1,640,000; in 1897 $9,144,000. The amount invested in iron works in 1879 was $300,000; in 1897 $900,000. The bank capital in 1879 was $4,678,000; in 1897 $13,000,000. The railroad property assessed in 1879 was $10,000,000; in 1897 $42,000,000. The total taxable property in 1879 was $235,000,000; in 1897, $412,000,000. This latter is exclusive of the property of railroads, which have chartered exemptions amounting to $18,000,000. I believe every town and city should exempt for a stated number of years, and we will soon see the results."

Lunch Concludes the Programme.

After the speeches the guests repaired to the dining room to partake of a delicious menu prepared by Manager Scoville.

After the repast, several prominent delegates delivered short speeches, and the hospitality of the local commercial organization was the toast of the hour.

The evening passed most pleasantly and the bohemian dinner was voted a most happy success.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Quickly Cured

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit, that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, puffs or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders or troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and $1. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention The Daily Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.

MR. G. GUNBY JORDAN'S VIEWS.

Prominent Man on the Mill Tax Exemption.

Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, one of the most prominent mill men in Georgia, says:

"Regarding the exemption of new industries from taxation, I presume you understand that the whole trouble in Georgia arises from a constitutional provision which prevents this. Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1877, ther was a provision for exempting industries in Georgia for a period of ten years, and No. 3 mill of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, which is the largest industrial establishment in Columbus, was built when that law was in force, and its construction at that time was largely induced by this exemption.

"If it were possible for this exemption to legally and properly apply, it would be an incentive to induce very many new industries to be located within this state. That is almost certain.

"Georgia has not kept pace with her previous record on this subject of cotton and woolen spinning, and anything that would give additional advantages to our state would be, of course, a valuable aid in inducing new establishments to locate within our borders. But I take it that a new constitution will first have to be adopted before we can have anything reliable on this subject.

"It is true that in several cities of the state, either by public vote or common consent, new industries have been relieved of taxation for a period of ten years or more. But a change in council, or change in sentiment causes this exemption to fail, and makes complications and friction, and it is not advisable to take advantage of such makeshift.

"Technically, such a custom is scarcely fair for the old mills that have not had a like advantage. But 'the greatest good to the greatest number' is the guide in this life, and in state and municipal government this rule applies."

"More than that, the question of self-protection must always come up in state or municipal government, and where other states and other cities give these advantages, to be able to live and compete, other states and cities must do likewise.

"In reply to your query as to the movement of New England cotton mills southward, the best answer is to point to the Massachusetts, Indian Head, Dwight and other branches of well known manufacturing establishments, which are already in the south, having been compelled to come here from the east to maintain themselves and get the benefit of their valuable trademarks and well established trade.

"The manifest advantages which the south has, and which we who live here have always known, are becoming so thoroughly recognized by eastern people, and, more than that, by foreigners, that it will be a question of only a very few years now when the phenomenal building of textile industries will be known in the south.

"Naturally enough, the first movement will be of our mills making the heavier grade of goods and coarser yarns, but already it is true that one of the model mills of the world making print cloth is in the south, and each year sees finer yarn being produced in the southern states, and there is no physical or other reason why fine yarn and any class of goods cannot be produced in the south as cheap or cheaper than anywhere else in the world.

"There is no sort of doubt that Columbus is one of the best locations in America for cotton mills, and with the development of the Columbus Power Company's plant, and the rehabilitation of the older industries here, which were allowed to get into a rut, using broken down machinery and getting behind the times in very many other particulars, a new day will dawn upon us here.

"It takes some experience, a little capacity and a good deal of money to successfully run any textile establishment. The industries are made up of such a multitude of minutiae that when one thing is wrong it multiplies itself indefinitely, and if you are running wrong, you are running very wrong. If the machinery is properly adjusted and your production is adequate, then good results follow, and follow quickly.

"The great mistake the southern people have made, and which has been manifest in numerous failures, is inadequate capital, and clinging to the relics of the past in the shape of antiquated machinery. These are grave errors, and should always be avoided. People are finding this out more and more, and failures are the exception now, and the south, as a rule, is quite successful; more so than any other section, in its industrial establishments.

"Our almost perfect climate, slightly longer hours of work, which, however, are never excessive, the high grade of operatives of which the south can now truthfully boast, the cheap raw material, the available water powers the reasonable rates of taxation as a rule, the fair rate the transportation companies accord to manufacturing industries for the transportation of their product, and the cheapness of living here, are all advantages which we have, and which we ought to made the most of, and which, luckily, others than home people are beginning to appreciate.

"Yes, I really feel very much encouraged about the situation every way. We are on rising ground. And when our agricultural friends conclude to live absolutely at home, and have cotton as a surplus, I know of no drawback whatever to this section. Nature has done her best, and all it needs is for us to improve our opportunities. Success will surely follow."

Fluke Fleming Will Hang.

Little Rock, Ark., February 10.—In the circuit court at Dumas Fluke Fleming was found guilty of assault and was sentenced to be hanged.

AUGUSTA WILL GET MUCH CHEAPER GAS

From Two Dollars Per Thousand Feet It Drops to $1.50.

PROVIDED CASH IS PAID

Judge Speer Is Holding Court in the Fountain City.

NEW RAILROAD OFFICIALS HAVE LOCATED

Charleston and Western Carolina Road Places All of Its Men Recently Appointed.

Augusta, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Augusta is to have cheaper gas. Heretofore it has been $2 per thousand feet. The company has passed the following:

"Resolved, That on all gas consumed from and after the 1st day of April, the price of gas will be reduced from $2 per thousand feet to $1.50 per thousand feet on all bills paid on or before the 10th day of each month."

The officers and directors re-elected yesterday were: President, George T. Barnes; secretary and treasurer, H. B. Adam; directors, George T. Barnes, Leonard Phinizy, John R. Schneider, Thomas R. Wright and John M. Walton.

United States Court in Augusta.

The session of the United States court which has been announced to open this morning was convened promptly at 10 o'clock.

Judge Emory Speer presided. His charge to the grand jury was extremely brief. It was very complimentary, and he stated at the outset that he saw at a glance that the jury was one of unusual intelligence, and that it would need no detailed charge as to what their duties were. After the grand jury retired, the judge called the admiralty case of William Kehoe & Co. vs. William A. Wilkins, libel in personnel. When the judge heard that it was an admiralty case he asked if it were a maritime tort on the raging canal. The plaintiff in this case seeks to recover $180, or thereabouts, for repairs on the yacht Maselle. The attorneys in the case were Fleming & Alexander, for defendant; Joseph R. Lamar, for libellee. The judge decided that it was not a case where a jury was necessary, and consequently excused the men drawn to serve on the jury until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Damage Suit in City Court.

The attention of the city court was occupied this morning with the trial of a civil case, that of J. J. Thurmond vs. the South Carolina and Georgia Railway Company. The plaintiff is asking for $10,000 damages for personal injuries received in February, 1897.

Major J. B. Cumming and Mr. Bryan Cumming are representing the road, and Mr. Boykin Wright represents the plaintiff.

New Railroad Officers.

The new officers of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railway Company were announced in a circular sent out by the president, Mr. John B. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, under date of February 7th. This circular has just been received at the offices of the Charleston and Western Carolina here, and it was the first official announcement of the list of officers. These officers were effective on February 1, 1898.

The new officers and their headquarters are these:

J. B. Cleveland, president, Spartanburg.
H. Walters, vice president, Wilmington, N. C.
J. F. Post, Jr., treasurer, Wilmington, N. C.
J. J. Nelligan, secretary, Baltimore, Md.
W. A. Riach, general auditor, Wilmington, N. C.
E. W. Mills, cashier, Augusta, Ga.
J. R. Kenly, general manager, Wilmington, N. C.
T. M. Emerson, traffic manager, Wilmington, N. C.
W. J. Craig, general freight and passenger agent, Augusta, Ga.
A. W. Andrews, general superintendent, Augusta, Ga.

It will be noticed that the principal officers are the officers of the Atlantic Coast line, which recently purchased the Charleston and Western Carolina road.

All of these officers but two are here today, those from Wilmington having come in at 8 o'clock this morning on Mr. Walter's private car, which was attached to the regular incoming Coast Line train, which arrived at 8:15 o'clock.

The gentlemen who are not here are J. F. Post, Jr., and J. J. Nelligan, of Baltimore, secretary. They were in consultation during the forenoon in Mr. Craig's office, where they were arranging details fo the new regime. It is said that the party will take a trip over the road tomorrow or the day after.

CARTER HAS STOCK IN COMPANY

Civilian on the Stand Produces Sensation in Courtmartial.

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—A civilian witness cannot be compelled to answer a question before a courtmartial is what the court decided today when Jacob Paulsen, of Savannah, was on the stand in the Carter case.

After reading a lot of documentary evidence, the judge advocate took up the charge that Captain Carter had made a false statement to the chief of engineers in saying that excessive rentals were demanded from property owners on Hutchinson's island when the government was contemplating cutting off a portion of it in order to widen the river.

Mr. Paulsen, president of the Savannah Dredging Company, and of the Savannah Propeller Towboat Company, was called. He testified that Captain Carter owned 150 shares of stock in the latter company and that John F. Gaynor was also a stockholder. The dredging company had several times contemplated doing work for the government.

Colonel Barr, judge advocate, asked the witness if there was any agreement or understanding between contractors with regard to doing this class of work when they all bid on it. Mr. Paulsen refused to answer the question and appealed to the court for protection. Mr. Blair called attention to the fact that a civilian witness could not be made to answer and the court so ruled. Mr. Paulsen then refused to answer the question. He said, however, that he had made no demands from Captain Carter for excessive rentals on account of the government's intention of using part of the property belonging to the companies he represented.

A report from Colonel Peter C. Hains, who examined this work while Captain Carter was away, made the statement, almost identical to that made by Captain Carter, that excessive figures had been demanded.

Mr. Blair suggested that Colonel Hains might also be convicted on such testimony, but the judge advocate retorted that Colonel Hains was not on trial.

The rest of the evidence was all documentary.

Waycross Street's Phenomenal Growth

Waycross, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The numerous residences now in course of erection on either side of Stevenson street, south of Johnson opera house, are not all that will be built this year on that thoroughfare. Other houses are to follow in rapid succession. Among the most attractive of those now being built are the residences of Dr. T. S. Paine, J. D. Weed, Dr. Frank H. Caldwell, Dr. James C. Rippard, and N. Marion Reynolds. Stevenson street extends from the union passenger station to the general hospital of the Plant system and beyond.

MR. J. H. ANDERSON IS DEAD

Well-Known Atlantian Passes Away in Jackson, Miss.

BODY WILL BE INTERRED HERE

He Was Over Eighty Years Old and One of Original Owners of The Constitution.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, an old and respected citizen of Atlanta, died at the residence of his son, Mr. Louis Anderson, of Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Anderson was over eighty years of age. He was a prominent wholesale merchant of Macon soon after the war, doing a large and lucrative business. He moved to Atlanta and was of late years in the real estate business. Mr. Anderson, Colonel Cary Styles and Mr. W. A. Hemphill started The Constitution in 1868. In 1871 Mr. Anderson sold his interest to Colonel E. Y. Clarke, making a considerable sum on his investment.

Mr. Anderson was a member of Trinity church for many years. He was always prominent in religious and social circles. His youngest son, Rev. D. L. Anderson, is a prominent missionary in China. His daughter, Mrs. Rosa Bass, lives in this city. The remains will arrive in the city today on the Southern from Jackson.

The funeral will take place from Trinity at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The services will be conducted by Dr. Roberts.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: E. W. Martin, C. W. Motes, Dr. Manahan, P. A. Erwin, W. A. Haygood and George Muse.

Mr. Anderson will be interred in Oakland cemetery by the side of his wife.

Death of Mrs. Pittard.

Athens, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. I. H. Pittard, of Winterville, wife of Hon. I. H. Pittard, ex-member of the general assembly of Georgia, died this morning at 2 o'clock after a long illness. The remains will be interred tomorrow afternoon.

HEWLETT HALL OUT OF IT.

Will Not Be a Candidate for the Legislature from Coweta County.

Newnan, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Hon. Hewlett A. Hall will not be a candidate to represent the people of Coweta county in the legislature during the next term. His announcement to that effect today was a surprise to even his most intimate friends, as the only requirement necessary to insure his re-election was for him to say that he would be willing to serve.

The people of the county generally, and of the state, too, for that matter, will regret to lose his valuable services in the lower house the next general assembly. During his four years of public service he was always a strong advocate for legislation favorable to the common people and he used his power to place on the statutes the best laws enacted during that time.

As chairman of the penitentiary committee, he figured prominently in the convict legislation at the last session. With him and Hon. R. W. Freeman in the last house, it was generally conceded that Coweta was one of the most ably represented counties in the state.

It is understood that Mr. Freeman will be a candidate again and will no doubt be re-elected.

Mr. Hall gives as his reason for retirement that his private business demands his time. Last year he was compelled to be absent from his practice a great deal in his service to the state. He intimates that in all probability he will support some good farmer as his successor.

CHATHAM WANTS MORE MONEY.

County Commissioners Considering Taxing Telegraph and Telephone.

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The county commissioners have taken under consideration the matter of taxing the property of telegraph, telephone, express and similar companies within the borders of the county.

The matter has been brought before the board through an outside attorney who believes that such taxation can be enforced in spite of the state law which requires such companies to make their returns to the comptroller general.

He also stated that he thought under a decision of the United States supreme court such companies could be made to pay the county a tax on the prorata value of their franchise. The commissioners have decided to give the subject a full investigation, and a suit in the federal courts might result should they definitely determine to take any step.

TREE FALLS ON SHERIFF'S SON.

Brush of the Tree Also Enveloped Two Others, Not Without Injury.

Danielsville, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—While felling trees and splitting timbers a tree which had been cut and lodged fell unexpectedly, striking Mr. Walker Brooks, son of our efficient sheriff, on the head and shoulder and seriously wounding him. He is doing very well this morning and it is hoped he will get well.

The brush of the tree also struck Mr. Luther Benton and a little negro, thrashing them severely but not hurting them dangerously.

Poorhouse Begging for Inmates.

Waycross, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—T. B. Capps and wife are the only paupers residing at the county poorhouse. The house was opened on January 1st, and in December over thirty paupers were on the county pension list. Capp is a Waycross man and he is about forty years old. He had rheumatism a number of years ago and has about recovered. His being an inmate of the poorhouse does not prevent him from attending church in the community and as he is a great churchgoer, he and his wife attend all the prayer meetings and sermons in that vicinity. The poorhouse is not in high favor with the paupers.

Smallpox Checked in Griffin.

Griffin, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—At the last meeting of the city council it was reported that only one case of smallpox was now in the hospital and that was convalescing. In view of this fact it was recommended that the board of health take the necessary steps toward closing up the place at the earliest possible date.

There have been no new cases in the city since the early part of January and there is no reason to suppose that there will be another outbreak of any description. Confidence has been entirely restored.

W. T. Lott Memorial Church.

Waycross, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Rev. W. J. Stallings, a Methodist preacher of Clinch county, has been in Waycross for some days soliciting donations for the erection of a handsome church at Dupont to the memory of the late Walter T. Lott, of Waycross. The fund has been liberally supported by citizens of Waycross and a snug sum has been donated in the aggregate. Dupont is about thirty-five miles southwest of Waycross on the Alabama Midland division of the Plant system, and the West Coast Line junction is there. The church will be called the W. T. Lott Memorial.

Navigation on the Ocmulgee.

Hawkinsville, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The steamer City of Macon returning from Brunswick reached here this morning. She is carrying fifty tons of freight for Macon merchants and after a short stop proceeded up the river, although Captain Miller stated that it is doubtful whether he will be able to reach his destination until after considerable rain, although the river is easily navigable below here and the steamer "Little William is making two trips weekly from this place to Jacksonville, Ga. The stream a few miles above here becomes too shallow for practical purposes except during high stages of the river.

WIFE OF HIS FRIEND GOLDIN'S VICTIM

Sensational Trial at Buchanan of Citizen Charged with Assault.

COMMUNITY IN A GREAT STIR

Accused Is a Prominent Man and Has Been the County's Sheriff.

WOMAN WAS HIS OWN WIFE'S COUSIN

Revolting Details of the Unspeakable Charges Against Goldin Brought Out in Court Proceedings.

Buchanan, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—This week has been devoted in the superior court of Haralson county to the trial of W. A. Goldin, commonly known as "Due" Goldin, who is charged with assault upon Mrs. J. J. Pope.

Some years ago the defendant served a term as sheriff of this county, and he is a brother of ex-Senator W. F. Goldin, of the thirty-eighth district. Mr. J. J. Pope, the husband of the lady upon whom the assault is charged to have been committed, is a prominent citizen of this county, a Baptist minister, and has served a term as representative in the legislature.

At the time of the alleged assault Mr. Pope and the defendant were running on the populist ticket, the first as a candidate for the legislature and the other as a candidate for sheriff. Their wives are first cousins and they were supposed to be close political and personal friends. The testimony for the state was to the effect that the defendant went to Mr. Pope's house, on September 17, 1896, during the latter's absence and spent the night, and that during that night the assault was made.

The defendant introduced no evidence, but in his statement to the jury he claimed that no force was used and that what he did was with the consent of Mrs. Pope and by pre-arrangement with her. In rebuttal of this the state introduced a great many witnesses who testified to the good character of Mrs. Pope. Some of these witnesses on cross examination also testified to the good character of the defendant. The testimony closed today and argument is now being made.

Almost the entire bar here is engaged in the trial of this case, the prosecution being represented by Solicitor General W. L. Roberts, McBride & Craven, Head & Head and G. R. Hutchins. The defendant is represented by Edwards & Edwards and E. S. & G. D. Giffith.

The case is being stubbornly contested on both sides. During the progress of the argument one of the jurors became sick and had to be attended by a physician. This delayed the case some little time, but as soon as the juror recovered sufficiently the argument was resumed. The case in all probability will not be concluded before tomorrow afternoon. Some predict a mistrial.

Set Fire to the Jail.

Considerable excitement was created in the courthouse about 4 o'clock this afternoon by an alarm of fire and many of the audience rushed out to see what was the matter.

The fire was discovered to be in the county jail, and investigation developed the fact that the fire was caused by one of the negro prisoners grabbing one of the iron legs from under the stove in the jail to strike another prisoner. This caused the stove to be overturned and the hot coals rolled out on the floor, but was soon extinguished, though one of the prisoners who was in a cell called lustily for help.

SAVANNAH GETS MILLION BALES

At Last the City Can Boast of Having Reached That Mark.

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Savannah's cotton receipts reached the million mark today and went beyond. Today's receipts of 3,190 bales carried the total to 1,000,025 bales.

This is the earliest date in the season at which Savannah's receipts have gone to a million bales, and there are only two other years in which the receipts amounted to as much as that, namely, 1890-91 and 1891-02.

That amount, however, has been closely approached in several other years. There are now in port 105,000 bales, all the balance having been shipped, most of it abroad. It is estimated that the receipts for the balance of the season will amount to 150,000 or 200,000 bales.

Masonic Jewel Bestowed.

Newnan, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—At the regular meeting of the Masonic fraternity of this place M. Salbide and W. A. Mitchell were each presented with handsome pastmaster's jewels in token of the high esteem in which the lodge holds them and of the appreciation of their faithful services as masters of the lodge.

M. Salbide is the man who came to Newnan a few years ago and started simultaneously to making cigars and a fortune. He was entirely successful in both undertakings.

Uncle "Tim" Mitchell is the efficient clerk of the city and superior court.

The presentations of the jewels were made by Colonel W. C. Wright.

Must Ask Parental Forgiveness.

Augusta, Ga., February 10.—Charles C. Sharp and Miss Mary Furlow, both of Lexington, S. C., were married tonight in Augusta by Magistrate Neibling. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp will spend tonight in Augusta and return home tomorrow to ask for forgiveness from the bride's parents, who objected to her marriage.

Judge Speer's Silver Pitcher.

Augusta, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—John R. Hallock, a white man who has been doing some painting in the United States court, will appear before Judge Emory Speer tomorrow charged with stealing the silver pitcher which occupied a place on the bench in Judge Speer's court. It was recovered from a pawnshop and Hallock was identified as the man who pawned it.

Will Eliminate College Politics.

Athens, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The fraternities of the university will enter into a compact to keep politics out of college athletics. This was resolved upon at a meeting of representatives of the fraternities this afternoon. If this compact is violated, the violation shall be referred to a committee consisting of the physical director, the alumnus member of the athletic council and a third person to be chosen by them.

Both Shot with Good Aim.

Nowata, Kan., February 10.—John Wilson, city marshal, in attempting to arrest a man named Dwyer, a whisky peddler, was shot by Dwyer. The marshal in turn shot Dwyer. Both died within fifteen minutes.

State Senator Hanby Dead.

Wilmington, Del., February 10.—State Senator Robert J. Hanby, who has been prominent as the leader of the Addicks faction of the republican party in Delaware, died suddenly this morning at his home in Holly Oak, Del.

LOOKING FOR A MURDERER

Bloody Crime Committed in Gwinnett County.

A PARTY AFTER THE SLAYER

Came to Atlanta Last Night—Killing of John McClung by Vade Higgins—Reward Offered.

Last night a party of gentlemen arrived in the city from Gwinnett county for the purpose of locating a young man who is charged with having committed murder.

Although the murder occurred over a week ago none of the details have been published, as it occurred at a point far removed from a telegraph station.

Vade Higgins, aged twenty, shot any instantly killed John McClung, aged twenty-four, in Harbin's district, Gwinnett county, on Wednesday night at 6 o'clock, February 2d.

Last night Tom McClung, a brother of the murdered man, who was at the head of the party which arrived in the city, made the following statement.

"On the evening of February 2d my brother John, after having worked in the field all day cutting corn stalks, stopped in my house to see the widow Wages. Shortly afterwards Vade Higgins and Gordon Whitley came in and Higgins began to curse. My brother asked him to stop, and instead of doing so he pulled out a pistol and tried to use it. Whitley attempted to get possession of the pistol and my brother remarked:

"'Vade, don't pull that pistol; put it in your pocket.'

"This only angered Higgins, and he turned upon my brother and without a word of warning fired three times. One ball struck John in the breast, one in the lung and the third in the side. We took John home and he died the following Friday night."

Tom McClung says the shooting was cold-blooded murder and he and his friends are determined to catch the murderer if it is possible.

A description of Higgins was left with the police. He is about five feet nine inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds; his face is dished and he keeps his teeth together when he talks; he is clean shaven; his eyes are blue and his hair is black.

A reward of $150 has been offered for his capture.

VERDICT MADE LUETGERT MAD.

Big Sausage Maker's Attorneys Have Asked for New Trial.

Chicago, February 10.—The verdict given Luetgert a life time term has made him angry. Discussing the verdict this morning, he said:

"That jury was a pack of cowards. If they had been men, men of nerve and character, there would have been no compromise verdict. They did not decide the case on the law and the evidence. They simply compromised. I am either guilty or I am innocent. If I am guilty, I deserve death; they ought to hang me as high as Gilroy's kite. If I am innocent, I am entitled to my liberty.

"I am as innocent of the crime charged against me as any man who walks the streets of Chicago. There should have been no half-way verdict in this case. It is said that I laughed last night when the verdict was read. That is true, I did laugh. I have laughed since. I laughed because the verdict to me is a ridiculous farce and it is a cowardly verdict. They did not have the nerve to find me not guilty when they saw the evidence did not prove my guilt, so they compromised. The case will go to the supreme court and eventually I will be free."

Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luetgert, appeared before Judge Gary this afternoon and asked for thirty days' time in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared he had received information today to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurymen should have been disqualified.

Judge Gary allowed the defense until February 19th to prepare their motion.

Mr. Harmon will attempt to secure affidavits of witnesses to the effect that two of the jurors expressed their opinion on the case before being called for examination. He will seek to substantiate these charges of perjury and thus secure another chance for the prisoner.

WILL BUILD ELEVATED RAILWAY

Chicago Capitalists Organize a Large Joint Stock Company.

Chicago, February 10.—A company with a capital stock of $1,000,000 has been incorporated by persons interested in the Chicago City Railway Company to construct an elevated road from South Water street to Thirty-ninth in Dearborn street, penetrating the center of the downtown district now encircled by the Union Loop.

The new road will cost about $2,000,000, will be of light construction and accommodate ordinary electric cars, and will be used as a feeder for the South Side surface lines of the Chicago City Railway Company.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARDS.

Arkansas Negroes Are Warned To Leave Their Homes Near Brinkley.

Little Rock, Ark., February 10.—Governor Jones today offered a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of each of the parties implicated in warning negroes to leave certain parts of Monroe county. The governor based his action on the following advices received in his mail today from the Brinkley Stave and Heading Company:

"Brinkley, Ark., February 8, 1898. Hon. Daniel W. Jones—My Dear Sir: It becomes my duty to notify you of certain lawlessness prevailing near Brinkley, which should be nipped in the bud if possible. I am at a loss to know how to begin, but there ought to be a remedy for the evil, if not we had as well move to some other place, where we can enjoy the results of our time and labor.

"There is a large settlement of negroes working rich land about seven miles southeast of here, lands that have recently been cleared up and put in excellent state of cultivation. We, among others, have gone to a great expense to clear up a part of the land and have tenants thereupon who have commenced to prepare for spring work. Our tenants have been notified by written notices to leave the neighborhood within ten days or be killed. They prepared to go at once, when we prevailed upon them to stay until the expiration of the time at least, and now we do not know what to do. Can you offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties? If not, have you any advice to offer? We know that negroes living on the farm of John L. Smith, also on J. S. Cox's place, have been given notice to leave, as well as those living on our place."

The governor today offered a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of "Candy" Robinson, who killed John Williams near Varner.

FAMILY SKELETON IN TIN BOXES

Locked Beneath Their Clasp Lies Secrte of Girl's Parentage.

DISTINGUISHED LAWYER'S WILL

Daughter Comes To See Him Buried, but Is Driven Away.

LAWYER INSISTS UPON HER RIGHTS

She Was Called "Our Child" by Deceased and His First Wife Related to Senator Sherman.

Cincinnati, O., February 10.—(Special.)—The conditions of the will of the late Warner Bateman here just became known and the announcement was made today that it will be contested. Bateman was a lawyer of national reputation and a relative of Secretary of State John Sherman.

Not long ago he dropped dead in the Riggs house, Washington, D. C. He left a $60,000 estate and in his will he provided for his third wife and three children. The will also left strict instructions for the destruction of two tin boxes containing documents known only to him. These documents, the will designates, were in his safe. They are supposed to shed light on certain matters which Mr. Bateman kept from the world, but which he kept as a safeguard during his life. The matter created no little comment in the suburb of Glendale, where he lived, and where it was known he had an adopted daughter who had always deserved a place in the household. This daughter is now Mrs. Ida M. Dillon, wife of Jerry Dillon, an industrious carpenter. She is now thirty-eight years old and has seven children. She has instructed Attorneys Lundy and Moloney to enter suit for her share of the estate, averring that the documents in the tin boxes refer to her parentage. She states that Mr. Bateman and his first wife always called her their daughter. When Bateman died Mrs. Dillon called at the homestead to see the remains. The family refused her, but at the funeral Bateman's law partner saw that her wish was gratified. Mrs. Dillon will apply for an injunction to prevent the destruction of the tin boxes and contents.

STOPS A JAPANESE STEAMER.

Mikado Has Ordered Nine More Torpedo Boats Built.

Vancouver, B. C., February 10.—Oriental advices by the empress of China state that with the arrival of re-enforcements to the German squadron of Kiao Chou the German force will number 4,200 men. There is some disturbance at Chee Foo.

When the Japanese steamer Nanyet Sumeru recently entered the harbor of Chemulpo, a British man of war stopped her and made inquiries about movements.

The Japanese government has contracted for one large and eight small torpedo boats.

It is reported that preparations are being made at Vladivostock for sending 3,000 men to the peninsula under pretext of bodyguards for the Korean emperor.

A Tokio paper states that on January 22d a quarrel took place between a member of the staff of the German legation in Tokio and a petty officer on the steamship Olympic in Yoshirma. They came to blows. The German got the worst of the fight.

COMMITTEE READY TO REPORT.

Widows and Children of Soldiers Who Marry Are Not Barred.

Washington, February 10.—The contest which has been waged in the house committee on invalid pensions ever since the assembling of congress over the question of barring from the pension rolls the widows and children of soldiers who marry hereafter, came to an end today in the defeat of the proposition.

A measure with this end in view was introduced by Representative Samuel Smith, of Michigan, and it had the indorsement of Commissioner of Pensions Evans.

The question has been agitating the committee at each of its meetings and today after a very spirited discussion, Representative Norton, democrat, of Ohio, brought it to a sudden close by demanding a vote on the question of favorably reporting it to the house. The vote disclosed five members of the committee in favor of it and seven against it, the division not being on party lines. The division was as follows:

Yeas—Ray, of New York; Warner, of Illinois; Henry, of Connecticut; Smith, of Michigan, republicans, and Briggs, democrat, of New York.

Nays—Sulloway of New Hampshire; Kerr, of Ohio; Gibson, of Tennessee; Sturtevant, of Pennsylvania, republicans; Norton, of Ohio, democrat, and Botkin, of Kansas, and Castle, of California, populists.

This probably ends the effort to secure the enactment of a general measure along this line at this session.

Chairman Ray, who was instructed at the last meeting to appoint a sub-committee to draft a service pension bill, notified the committee today that he would appoint the committee in a few days.

SENATORS EXAMINE JETTIES.

Congressional Committee Completes Its Labors at New Orleans.

New Orleans, February 10.—The senatorial committee returned from the jetties today. Senator Vest joined Senator McEnery in a trip to Ship Island quarantine, while the others left tonight.

The committee got a view of South and Southwest passes and Pass a L'Outre crevasse, and heard a great deal of expert testimony as to conditions and cost of improvements.

Leading members of the local jetty conference argued upon the importance of a gateway to the sea for the commerce of the Mississippi valley and a depth sufficient to accommodate the largest ships.

TRADING STAMPS BOUGHT

I will buy all the trading stamps brought to me, and will pay 25 cents per hundred or 1/4 cent apiece for same. Call or bring your stamps, in or out of books, to

"BUSSEY, THE OLD HAT MAN,"

3½ WHITEHALL STREET.

INTENSE SUFFERING

FROM DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

INSTANTLY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

A New Discovery, but Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour, watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between ten and twelve pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach however slight or severe.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full size packages.

Will Not Affect the Relations.

Madrid, February 10.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, and other members of the cabinet, state publicly that the DeLome incident will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States, and that a new envoy competent to conduct the commercial negotiations will be selected.

Trading Stamps.

Persons holding our stamps should not sacrifice them as our merchants are again giving them out in exchange for cash purchases, and we are ready, at all times, to redeem them according to our agreement. International Trading Stamp Co., by R. J. Alexander, Vice-President.

JEWELERS' FINDINGS,
WATCH MATERIAL,
JEWELERS' TOOLS,
OPTICAL GOODS,
CLOCKS,

Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

J. FAUSTMANN,
11½ Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

"NEW YEAR'S" RESOLVE

That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.

ATLANTA MARKET CO
13 North Broad Street.

FOR RENT Get oneof ourweekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
The Renting Agent No. 50 Broad S

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall Street.

11-r. h., 90 Ira street.
10-r. h., 186 N. Boulevard, new, renovated.
9-r. h., 66 Highland avenue, modern.
9-r. h., 15 Simpson street, modern.
8-r. h., 201 Woodward, newly renovated.
8-r. h., 448 Washington street, with stable.
8-r. h., 50 Windsor street, g. b. and w.
7-r. h., 174 E. Georgia ave., g., w. and b.
6-r. h., 78 Gilmer street, city water.
7-r. h., 70 Plum street.
6-r. h., 73 Hood st., g., w. and b.
6-r. h., 18 Formwalt street, g., w. and b.
6-r. h., 43 Garden street, g., w. and b.
5-r. h., 51 E. Harris street g., w. and b.
5-r. h., 61 West Cain, g., w. and b.
5-r. h., 757 Seaboard avenue.
4-r. h., 80 Yonge street.
4-r. h., Woodward avenue, w. and g.
Large store and basement, 137 Whitehall.
Large Alabama street store.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

NO MORE STAMPS, say the council, but the Fulton Market Company, at 15 Marietta street, between Broad and Peachtree, propose to save you 20 per cent just the same, by selling the best meats at the following prices—note them:

Best loin steak	10c
Best round steak	8c
Best chuck steak	6c
Best brisket roast	5c
Best stew beef	4c
Best corned beef	6 to 8c
Best cut veal	5 to 10c
Best mutton, lb	6 to 12½c
Best lamb, lb	6 to 12½c
Best sliced ham	15c

J. M. STEWART, Manager.

BY FINCHER COMMISSION CO., 14 West Mitchell street. Phone 1425. Oysters away down. All kinds produce cheap.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Bar fixtures, nearly new. Inquire R. M. Rose Co., 12 Marietta st. jan10 2t

NOW IS THE TIME to mate canaries; one pair with a beautiful breeding cage only $5. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta St.

PERSONAL.

GOING to the Klondike, Europe or anywhere? Full information as to rates, routes, freights and general expenses. Geo. S. May, steamship agent, 12 W. Alabama.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—To buy a small drug business, or an interest in one. Address I. O. B., care Constitution. feb11-fri sun

For Sale—Bicycles.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A Waverley bicycle. Address P. H., care Constitution.

OPIUM HABIT.

CURE GUARANTEED. $3 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Dr. Roughton, manager, Atlanta, Ga. jan21-6m fri sun

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Young man to take charge of established business; small capital required; best references. Southern, care Constitution.

WANTED—Engineer to run a pump near Atlanta; one who can keep it in order and repair it if necessary. A. B. B., this office.

INSTRUCTOR WANTED at once for young man who is too old to go to school. Address Jack care Constitution.

WANTED—Sober man at reasonable salary; must be a hustler. Address C. D., care Constitution.

100 MEN wanted quick for Klondyke expedition; salary and expenses paid. Address Klondyke Employment Agency, 856 Ninth ave., New York city. feb 6-3t-sun wed fri

WANTED—Four first-class white barbers at once. Apply at 18 Marietta street. John Davis. feb 10 3t

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; more needed to fill positions, waiting graduates; by beginning now term finishes during busy season. Two months' average time to complete; can stay longer if necessary. Wages in shops Saturdays. Tools given; established 1893, incorporated 1897. Illustrated catalogue mailed free. Moler System Barber College, St. Louis. Feb 9—6t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady agents for dress goods and ladies' tailoring. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. jan 18 2m tues thr sat

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Situation by druggist of 25 years' practical experience; best references. Address 25, care Constitution. feb11-fri sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant; by an experienced young lady; understands double entry. "L. M. C.," No. 131 N. Summer, Nashville, Tenn. feb11-fri sat sun

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—8 agents, ladies and gents; something that every family needs; big profits. S. Jones, Folsom's hotel.

SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 3-m

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS: Visit every store, sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, sidewalks, etc. Arc Co., 19 Arc street, Racine, Wis. feb 1 18t exept mon

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$60 CASH and $15 monthly, 5-room house, 178 Dairy, near Luckie; would exchange for vacant or encumbered property on fair basis. Eq. Loan & Sec. Co., Gould Bldg. feb 1 6m

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
90x210 feet Peachtree street.
100x260 corner Ponce de Leon and Jackson streets.
75x140 feet North avenue.
No. 4 Hunnicutt avenue; improved.
No. 144 Spring street; improved.
No. 891 Edgewood avenue; 150x400; improved.
Apply to T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.

NICE FRONT ROOM, to young men or couple; very reasonable; hot and cold bath; with board or without. 72 Washington street. feb11-fri sat

ROOMS and board. Apply 10 West Ellis street.

WANTED BOARDERS—Choice rooms and first-class board. The Gardien, Houston street. House modern, well heated, home comforts. feb 9 wed fri

TWO LADIES can obtain at low rates a pleasant front room with board by early application to X, care Constitution. feb 10 2t thr sun

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good second-hand Yost typewriter, No. 4 preferred, or will buy good second-hand Reming, cheap for cash. P. O. Box 425, city. feb 11 fri sat sun

TRADING STAMPS—I will pay 25c per hundred for trading stamps, in or out of book. Address at once Stamps, care Constitution. feb 10 2t

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13—1y

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street. jan13—tf

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 11 6m

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney. 613 Temple Court.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central business property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. jan28—tf

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS of all makes bought, sold and exchanged; ribbons, carbons and supplies for all writing machines. Typewriter Exchange, 16 North Pryor street. dec 29—30t wed fri sun mon

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two nice office rooms; low price. 23½ W. Alabama street. A. D. Adair. jan 30 6t sun tues fri

FOR RENT—Four beautiful rooms, first floor. Every convenience for housekeeping. North side; near in. Cheap to right party. Reference exchanged. Apply C. D. H., care Constitution. feb9-5t

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—Handsome laundry wagon cheap for cash. 43 West Alabama street. feb9-3t

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE PAPER. Best published—FREE. J. W. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.

FINANCIAL.

A.—LIFE insurance policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymer building, 514 Main, Cincinnati, O. oct31-182t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—To gentlemen, two rooms, first class in appointments; private family; no boarders; block of Aragon. 19 West Cain. feb 10 thr sat

NICELY furnished, sunny rooms at 11 Cone street; one block from postoffice; hot and cold baths. feb8—tu-thur

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn St. Great Northern Hotel.
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MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. B. Bankston, Manager, 357 Second St. 'Phone 328.
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ATLANTA, GA., February 11, 1898.

An Old Story of Modern Application.

Once upon a time a Wolf and a Lamb met at a clear mountain brook. The Wolf, having a mind to pick a quarrel with the Lamb, asked him what he meant by disturbing the water and making it so muddy that he could not drink, at the same time demanding satisfaction. The Lamb replied that, since the water ran down from the Wolf to him, he, therefore, could not have disturbed it so far up stream.

"It makes no difference," said the Wolf. "If it was not you, it was your father—and that is all one."

To which old Aesop made the application that, when a person had a mind to oppose another, though there was no occasion for it, there was always an opportunity to find a pretext.

It has been apparent for some time that Colonel Candler would not be permitted to make the race for the democratic nomination for governor without opposition. Quiet caucuses have been held, and the word has been passed along the line that some one must make the race against Candler. No doubt the formal announcement of opposition will be issued very soon. A personal letter written to a friend by Colonel Candler has been seized upon by the opposition as the keynote of the rallying cry. It is the pretext, and it is the same old story of the Wolf and the Lamb. Had it not been this letter, it would have been something else—so it makes little or no difference.

"The opposition" had to be crystallized; and if it must be so, well and good. The manner of presentation is simply an incident, and it will play little or no part in the campaign.

"The opposition" did not like the muddying of the water, and it blamed Colonel Candler with it. But the people muddied the water, and there will be one variation in the result this time from that in the fable of Aesop of old. The Wolf will not "rend the little Lamb to pieces"—not by any means.

Colonel Candler has made no attack on Governor Atkinson's administration. Nothing that he has said or written could be so construed, unless for a purpose. All that he has said in the much-quoted letter refers only to the campaign of 1894. Two state conventions have since then declared in favor of a change in the methods then employed—both declaring for a system of uniform primaries, all to be held on the same day. If that declaration is wrong—make the most of it! That was what Colonel Candler was driving at in the letter which has been so earnestly seized upon.

New York Is Alarmed.

The city of New York is making no effort to disguise its uneasiness over the decline of its export trade. The following significant paragraph from The New York Tribune makes this only too evident:

The export trade of New York is declining. That is the concrete fact the commercial and industrial interests of this city have to face. A generation ago this port had more than two-thirds—nearly three-fourths—of the entire export trade of the whole United States. Now it has little more than one-third. Its exports have decreased 50 per cent in thirty years. The process is not checked. Exports were less in 1896 than in 1890, and threaten to be less in 1900 than in 1896. Yet the export trade of the nation is rapidly increasing. It is increasing at other ports at the expense of New York. That is what statistics prove. Between 1880 and 1897 the foreign commerce of the nation increased to the extent of $300,000,000. Of that sum New York got only $20,000,000, while Boston got $63,000,000 and Galveston $29,000,000. Assuredly that is a state of affairs which prompts a vigorous asking of the question, What are you going to do about it?

This is the blunt way in which the New York paper states the most important problem which is today vexing the business men of the metropolis. Of course the south regrets that New York should lose any portion of her trade, but she is not disposed to worry over the matter seriously from the fact that in the present instance New York's loss is her gain. Within the last few years almost every port along our south Atlantic and gulf coast lines has increased rapidly both in the value and volume of its exports.

New York proposes to overcome the temporary loss of trade which she is now suffering by making her capacious harbor still deeper.

The Question of Tax Reform.

Hon. Louis F. Garrard, of Columbus, commenting on the purposes of the convention of Georgia mayors and business men held in Atlanta yesterday, makes this suggestion:

What I would favor is a constitutional limitation against excessive taxation; that is to say, a clause in the state constitution providing that ad valorem taxation should not exceed a certain limit. This would let an investor know exactly what he had to pay, and it is the uncertainty that is dreaded more than a reasonable tax. The power of the legislature should be limited by a constitutional amendment, so that it cannot increase the rate of taxation. Say to these gentlemen: "Thus far can thou go, and no further," and then let their ingenuity be put to work to divide out the amount equitably among the various institutions of the state.

In 1881 I introduced a bill into the legislature to provide for an amendment to the constitution to limit the power of the legislature to tax, except to suppress insurrection and repel invasion in time of war. This was voted down and I told the legislature then that they would come to it after a while.

This suggestion is a good one whether we consider it as a proposition calculated to invite new industries, or whether we regard it as a measure of tax reform. There seems to be a misunderstanding in regard to the purposes of the municipal convention. That convention is simply a part of the movement to restore to municipal corporations the right to decree tax exemptions to productive industries of every kind. With state taxation it is not concerned.

Mr. Garrard's suggestion involves a question of reform that is of vital interest to the taxpayers of the state, whether we have new industries or go without them. One thing is certain, new industries are not likely to venture into a state where taxation is on a rising scale in times like these. Another thing is equally certain, namely, that unless the people move in the matter of tax reform, confiscation will stare them in the face.

With taxable values lower than ever before, the rate of taxation is higher than it has ever been. The people are now paying higher taxes—putting more money into the state's treasury—than they did when their property was worth twice its present valuation, and when their products were selling for twice their present prices.

What is to be done about it? There is to be reform, but in what shape is it to come? Well, for one thing, we must have a governor who will set his face like flint in the direction of lower taxation. The people must elect a legislature pledged to reform in this matter.

And, as Mr. Garrard says, there should be a prescribed limit to the rate of taxation, and this rate should be well within the ability of the people to pay it even in hard times such as have become chronic. There is no need to argue the necessity of reform.

Every taxpayer must see the necessity of that. The thing for the people to do is to inaugurate the reform for themselves.

At this moment the taxes of the state would be lower than ever if they bore any just relation to the ability of the people to pay them. As a matter of fact, they are twice as high as they were during periods of great prosperity. And, after all, the people themselves are to blame for it.

If they propose to reform matters, now is the time to begin, and Mr. Garrard's suggestion offers an excellent basis for action.

DeLome's Letter.

DeLome, the Spanish minister, has been cutting up many antics before high heaven, as the phrase goes, but it seems that he has cut up his last antic in this country.

The objection is not to what DeLome said in his letter, but to the fact that it was said by the minister of a foreign government accredited to Washington, and supposed to be on the most friendly terms with the administration.

A British minister was once sent home for a much less offense than that which DeLome has committed, and there was not much fuss made about it. The British minister, in the goodness of his heart, replied to a letter written by a Californian, and took occasion to make some political remarks. This was enough. The man was quietly sent his passports, and the event was hardly the sensation of an hour. And now Mr. DeLome goes.

Considering the way in which DeLome has managed to hold the administration to Spain's designs, his attack on McKinley is about as senseless a performance as could be well imagined.

The trouble with DeLome is that he has not been satisfied with McKinley's activity in behalf of Spanish butchery. He resented the meaningless message, in which the president "stood in the middle of the week and looked both ways for Sunday," as the old saying is; and it is the message which provoked him into the folly of criticising the head of the government to which he is accredited. He regards the message as "bad." To Mr. Canalejas, he rebuked our chief magistrate for "the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain have said of Weyler." This, according to DeLome, "shows once more what McKinley is—weak and catering to the rabble, and besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me, and to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

Of course, DeLome must see that the publication of this attack on the head of the government to which he is accredited absolutely destroys his usefulness as a representative of Spain. Home is, accordingly, the place for him, and home he goes.

The question is not whether the criticisms made by DeLome are just or deserved. Mr. McKinley is as shifty a politician as the country has ever seen. He is not a "boss," he lacks the equipment for that; but he is a politician pure and simple. His views fluctuate to suit circumstances. For thirty years he has been blown about by every wind of doctrine. He voted for the silver bills. He supported the Matthews resolution recently re-enacted by the senate. He was for international bimetallism during the campaign; for gold in his message; for bimetallism to please Chandler; for gold in New York; and now not a member of his party, with perhaps the single exception of Hanna, knows where to place him.

And yet the Spanish minister should have been the last man in the world to criticise him—not simply because such criticisms are a gross violation of diplomatic etiquette, but because the president has done nothing to prevent Spain from butchering and starving the Cubans, and to terminate Spanish rule on the island.

The people of the republic have been practically robbed of $2,000,000 by two administrations to police the Atlantic and gulf coasts in behalf of Spain. And now the Spanish butchers are no further advanced in their work of conquering the Cuban patriots than they were when they began; and for most of the crimes that have been committed and for all the suffering that has been endured on that island the American government is responsible.

Our Manufactured Exports.

President Theodore C. Search, of the National Association of Manufacturers, gave some interesting figures in his recent speech before that body in its last regular session in Philadelphia bearing upon the steady growth of our manufacturing interests.

With more particular reference to exports, President Search cited the following table, showing the progress which has been made during the last seventy-five years:

Years.	Tt. Exts.	Expts of man'res.	Per. of man. in Tl expts
1821	$ 43,671,894	$ 5,623,077	12.88
1825	66,944,745	10,109,210	15.11
1830	58,524,878	8,790,596	15.08
1835	100,459,481	11,806,372	11.75
1840	111,660,561	14,343,666	12.85
1845	98,455,330	16,904,021	17.17
1850	134,900,233	22,624,137	16.77
1855	192,751,135	39,701,129	20.60
1860	316,242,423	51,927,454	16.43
1865	259,125,063	85,883,408	33.14
1870	455,208,341	62,264,259	13.68
1875	559,237,638	126,289,784	22.58
1880	823,946,353	153,565,390	18.64
1885	726,682,946	147,187,527	20.25
1890	845,263,828	151,102,376	17.87
1895	793,392,599	183,505,742	23.14
1896	863,200,487	228,489,893	26.47
1897	1,032,001,300	276,357,861	26.78

While the foregoing table is gratifying to our national pride in view of the comparatively short period of time covered by our industrial history, its disclosures are trite in comparison with what the future holds in store for us.

A Mockery of Justice.

While the government of France is supposed to be republican in character such flagrant outrages upon the name of justice as the past few days have witnessed in connection with the trial of M. Zola in Paris prove unmistakably that its claim to this distinction exists in outward form only. Why, even despotic Russia would blush to own such proceedings as France is today furnishing to the world's gaze.

The underlying cause of the present disgraceful spectacle in France seems to be nothing more nor less than hatred of the Jews, otherwise known as anti-Semitism. That France could be guilty of such unwarranted hostility toward this patriotic and thrifty element of her citizenship seems almost incredible, but such is, nevertheless, actually the case. While M. Zola is not of Jewish birth, his steadfast devotion to the cause of Captain Dreyfus, the unfortunate victim of French military justice, has made him, in the present instance, the champion of the race and exposed him to the lash of judicial persecution. In order to form some definite idea of the situation in which M. Zola is now placed as the result of his bold charges against leading French military officials, it is necessary to make some cursory review of the circumstances leading up to it.

In the fall of 1894 Captain Alfred Dreyfus, one of the few Jewish officers at that time in the French army, was arrested on the charge of having furnished to some foreign government important information disclosing certain plans of national defense. The trial of the officer was conducted in the most profound secrecy. Not one syllable of the evidence was allowed to escape the iron doors of the military courtroom; and the only reason given for this arbitrary exclusion of the public from the proceedings of a trial in which the whole of France felt profoundly interested was that to disclose the evidence against the officer would be to compromise a foreign government and perhaps bring on embarrassing international complications. As the result of this secret trial, Captain Dreyfus was sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's island, just off the coast of French Guiana. Within a short while thereafter the hapless prisoner was transported to that cheerless place of exile in something of the brutal and unceremonious fashion which characterized the imprisonment of Edmond Dantes in the Chateau d'If. With respect to the treatment which Captain Dreyfus has received since reaching his prison abode on Devil's island, it is stated that no one but himself and the guards who keep a strict watch over him, reside on the island, and that he is absolutely denied all communication with the outside world. His food is of the plainest fare, and his accommodations of the meanest and most degraded character. Until recently he enjoyed a prospect of the sea spread out before him in front of his cabin door, but now circular walls surround his place of confinement and shut out all view of the sea. At night he is placed in irons while the guards are asleep.

Since the verdict of the courtmartial was first announced, more than three years ago, Captain Dreyfus has repeatedly and emphatically affirmed his innocence. He has furthermore predicted that time would set him right before the world and fully vindicate him of the charges brought against him. With unremitting fidelity, his friends have labored to effect his release from prison, and while they have failed in this attempt, they have succeeded in bringing on the present agitation. On account of the complaints made by them against Major Esterhazy, of the French army, to the effect that he and not Captain Dreyfus, was guilty of disclosing the plans of defense, it was necessary for the French government several weeks ago to place Major Esterhazy on trial, but the proceedings were altogether farcial in character, and resulted in the defendant's release. Exasperated by the action of the court in the Esterhazy trial, the champions of Captain Dreyfus have been all the more insistent in their demands upon the government to make public the evidence on which Captain Dreyfus was convicted. It was not until after the acquittal of Major Esterhazy that M. Zola espoused the cause of the hapless Captain Dreyfus and preferred his now famous charges of conspiracy against certain prominent officials in the French army. Since making these charges M. Zola has been subjected to repeated insults on the part of the French populace, and at last has become the victim of the government itself. Instead of investigating the charges preferred against the army officers, the government has preferred to hold M. Zola responsible for bringing the French army into disrepute. What could possibly be more ridiculous? The proceedings of the past few days are fresh in the minds of the public. M. Zola has not been allowed to establish the truth of his charges, nor to make any defense consistent with the just demands of the case. The officers of the army have not been permitted to testify, and the evident design of the government seems to be not only to carefully suppress the evidence on which Captain Dreyfus was convicted, but also to punish M. Zola for daring to interfere in his behalf to the detriment of French officers. In view of the disgraceful turn which affairs have taken, may it not truthfully be said that France herself is on trial before the bar of public opinion, and that in the eyes of the world she stands convicted of shameful outrages upon justice? As the result of the trial which is now in progress, M. Zola may be convicted and punished, although there can be little doubt of the fact that, if allowed to introduce witnesses, he could easily substantiate his charges against the French officers and vindicate the good name of Captain Dreyfus. Evidently there is something rotten which the French government wishes to conceal; otherwise it could never be guilty of the flagrant wrongs which are now being committed in the name of justice. And what lies at the root of the whole affair? As we have already intimated, it is nothing more nor less than anti-Semitism. Hatred of the Jewish race led to the arraignment and conviction of Captain Dreyfus; hatred of the Jewish race has inspired the frequent demonstrations in Marseilles and Paris within the last few weeks; and hatred of the Jewish race today molds the policy of the French government in dealing with M. Zola. Happily, not only for the Jewish race, but for ourselves, such disgraceful spectacles are not even remotely possible in the United States.

Now Mr. DeLome will go home.

Zola's witnesses are as reserved as Hanna's friends in Ohio.

It is thought that Mr. Corbett would have been less talkative had he been a great Scottish golf player.

The Spanish minister should have added the postscript: "Burn this letter."

With Weyler and DeLome both in Spain Mr. Sagasta will have all he can attend to.

The French government seems to be in the green goods business.

There seem to be seventeen different factions in Dr. John Hall's church. Mr. Bonner, however, is neutral, as the owner of Maud S. should be.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Dr. Nansen for so great a lion impressed those who met him in this country as being singularly free from eccentricities. Yet it appears that he has had to struggle to overcome any number of youthful vagaries and among others a passion for wearing gray. Since he grew old enough to persuade his mother to let him have a choice in his clothing, every garment in his wardrobe was of a uniform color. And from that time until his marriage the young Norwegian never once deviated from his early selection. Hats, shirts, socks, under clothing, gloves, and of course his top clothes were all gray. Remonstrated with upon the absurdity of his course, he again and again ordered or bought black clothes, but when it came to wearing them his courage failed him and he would go back each time to his cherished gray. It was not, indeed, until it came to a question of surrendering his bride or his prejudice that Dr. Nansen could muster resolution to get into a black suit, and his friends say that to this day he clings tenaciously to his love of gray, and during his Arctic explorations he wore no other color.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, whose negro dialect stories and readings have made her famous, is one of, if not the best, cook in America. She has made money as well as a wide reputation from her books, but her pride is much sooner touched by reference to her soups than to her romances. When wearied with the pen she can always find solace in mixing a salad or compounding a gumbo and shows veritable genius in all that relates to sauces and savories. In the kitchen over a frying pan her keen sense of humor expands. She can spin funny plantation jests and jingles by the yard, her dialect is as sweet as that of a "caneshed nigger," and hearing her then, the listener realizes what a remarkable gift this Louisiana woman possesses. It is probably a combination of her southern temperament and talent as a cook that cause Mrs. Stuart to be noted for her generous hospitality, and among her friends it is generally understood that where the authoress is, there good things to eat are sure to be gathered together.

In spite of the international interest taken in the recent return of the original logbook of the Mayflower to the United States, there seems to be little attention paid to this unique relic. Says The Boston Transcript, in speaking of the matter:

"Either people do not know that it is on exhibition, or they do not care anything about that fact, for the number of visitors to the state library not only has not increased, but has, if anything, slightly diminished since it has been there. A good many visitors come to the library and stand just inside the door, looking about; they admire the fine arrangement of the room and the beauty of its interior ornamentation, and they watch in awe-struck silence the members of the great and general court who are sitting at the desks and ostensibly reading about important matters touching on the past and future welfare of the state, but they will not take the trouble to step across the room to see the priceless historical treasure. It cannot be said that they do not notice the manuscript, for they are unable to avoid seeing it, if they have any sense of perception whatever, as it is one of the most prominent objects in the room, and forces itself on the eye from being so wholly at variance with its surroundings. It is placed in an ornamental glass case, which, in turn, rests on an enormous fireproof green safe in which the manuscript is placed at night, or whenever the library is closed. The safe stands out into the room, and it is so perfectly manifest that it was never originally intended to be in that place, that it is difficult to see how a person endowed with an ordinary New England lump of curiosity can help walking across the room to learn why it is there. The average New Englander will stop for five minutes and push and struggle with a crowd of fellows merely to watch a man frying buckwheat cakes in a restaurant window, but there has not been awakened in these same people interest enough to affect noticeably the number of visitors at a library in which there is on public exhibition a historical document absolutely priceless in its interest to every patriotic resident of New England."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Gooligan's Valentine Experience.

Mike Gooligan rose at foive o'clock,
An' sez he: "It's St. Valentine's day.
An' I'm shure, I am, they'll give me a slam,
An' be sindin' thim things my way!
An' it's divil a step from the house I'll go,
But see what the mornin' brings;
With a club in me hand I'll take me stand,
With a rap for the first that rings!"

An' a ring he heard as he spoke the word:
"That's the valentine man," sez he;
"All I'm wantin'," he said, "is a soight av his head:
I'll fix him for foolin' wid me!"
Down wint the club, with a rub-a-dub-dub!
An' the stranger sez, sez he:
"By the break in me jaw I'm yer brother-in-law,
An' will you be murtherin' me?"

Mike saw his mistake, an' he thried for to make
Aminds by invitin' him in,
An' he poured out a glass that a saint wouldn't pass,
In a pint-holdin' bucket av tin.
"Ting-a-ling!" wint the bell, an' sez Mike, "Very well,
I'll be with yez, me hearty, I will!"
An' he opened the door, soft an' cautious, wance more,
An' come down on a man wid a bill!

Mike saw his mistake, an aminds for to make—
Though the bill wur av terrible size,
The cash he did pull, an' he paid it in full,
Much to the collector's surprise.
"Ting-a-ling!" wint the bell, an' sez Mike, "Very well;
You're the bane, so ye are, av my life!"
An' worried out quite he struck out left an' right,
An' come down on the head av his wife!

Mike saw his mistake! . . .No aminds could he make!
Nor iver escape could he plan.
"My darlint," sez he, "will ye plaze excuse—me?
Shure I t'ought 'twur the valentine man!"
But divil a use wur the natest excuse,
For she brought her umbrella to play,
An' "whack!" it wint—"whack!" on his head an' his back,
Till the ambulance hauled him away!

* * * * *

Briefs from Billville.

We are forming a company to fight Spain at $2 per day.

The war cloud started in congress. There is so much wind there, however, it is safe to say it will blow over.

Send us a valentine in the shape of a $2 subscription and we'll never ask where you got the money.

There is only one private in Billville, but his father is not expected to live, and he will soon inherit the title of colonel.

This is regular Indian summer weather. The days are so still that you can hear the jingle of two silver dollars two miles. But you don't get any nearer to 'em than two miles.

If war does come we'll do our duty by staying home and providing for our families.

The Spanish minister has resigned. What a noble example for the Washington office-holders!

* * * * *

Talkin' 'Bout Fightin'.

Talkin' 'bout fightin'—a feller
That's been through the death-dealing strife
Has had enough glory, I reckon,
Ter do him the rest of his life!

It looks mighty fine in the papers—
This talkin' 'bout "War ter the knife,"
But a feller that's been thar, I reckon,
Has enough fer the rest of his life!

He's content ter stay home with the children,—
Ter light all the fires fer the wife;
Fer he's had enough glory, I reckon,
To do him the rest of his life!

* * * * *

A Valentine Proposal.

"Marse Jim, will you write me a valentine?"

"Yes. What shall I say?"

"Des say I of de same mind I wuz las' year."

"All right."

"Dat I got one dollar towards payin' fer de license—"

"Go on."

"En ef she got de yuther half—".

"What next?"

'An' her fambly doan make no interjection—"

"Well?"

"I mout ez well take her ez anybody else."

"Is that all?"

"Well, suh, you mout make a postchip, en tell her dat dar's lots er dem after me!"

* * * * *

Luetgert gets life imprisonment. He will spend the time making sausages for the state and waiting for his wife.

* * * * *

Luetgert's attorney talked to the jury four days. Its only regret in returning a verdict was that it couldn't include the attorney in it.

* * * * *

Start for Klondike now and you'll get there in the spring, when the thermometer is only 30 degrees below zero. F. L. S.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

An Illinois railway mail clerk has been doing a little figuring on his twenty-four years' service, and finds that he has traveled 802,784 miles and handled 57,916,144 pieces of mail matter.

Lagniappe is a New Orleans word. It is applied to a bonus given to purchasers at the markets or shops—a sort of premium, as it were. It may be confectionery, fruit or some trifling article, but it is expected and given as a matter of course.

No sooner was La Fronde started in Paris with women for compositors and printers than the government interfered with it for violating the law prohibiting night work for girls, recently passed at the instance of the advocates of women's rights.

At the present time there are about forty lighthouses and beacons erected and maintained by the Newfoundland government. There are also fog signals and bell buoys at the most dangerous points round the coast. Those warnings cost about $40,000 a year.

Looks Like Candler.

Rockdale Banner: It looks mighty like the Hon. A. D. Candler will be the next governor of Georgia. He is a plain man of the people, with plenty of good, hard, horse sense, a man of affairs, who has been successful in looking after his own politician and is not in any combination, and he believes in "toting" his own skillet. Of splendid executive ability as shown by his past record, he is such a man as the times demand, when we want to lower the taxes and bring the old ship of state back to a more normal condition. As he expressed it, high taxes and 5-cent cotton don't go well together and that is the opinion of the great toiling masses who will make him governor. In politics he is a democrat of the old time school, who believes that the money of the people should be composed of both gold and silver and that there should be no discrimination in favor of either, the effect of which is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mr. W. A. Knowles, general manager, and Mr. Houston Harper, editor of The Rome Tribune, were among the visitors in the city yesterday who came to attend the industrial convention. Mr. Harper brought with him several hundred issues of his paper for distribution among the delegates to the convention. The paper was a special edition in honor of the convention. Mr. Harper had with him a large collection of pearls and some valuable samples of minerals, which he was showing as an advertisement of the wonderful mineral resources around Rome. The pearls were all beautiful samples and had been found in the Oostanaula river at Rome. It is not generally known that Rome has a rich pearl field in the waters that flow through the city, but Mr. Harper says this is quite an industry there and that pearl hunters are regularly employed in seeking for pearls in the mussle shells that abound in the river. He had some samples of bauxite. Rome has the finest bauxite beds in the world, in fact, the valuable mineral is found nowhere else except in Arkansas.

"Georgia people want some one who will show them the inside working of everything that belongs to the state," said Representative T. M. Swift, of Elberton, yesterday. Mr. Swift was talking about his prospects for coming back to the legislature. An Elberton gentleman who was present said the lively Blalock committee man would have no opposition, and Mr. Swift then made the above remarks. He intimated that he would warm things up again when he gets back in the house. Mr. Swift came down to help two Elbert county friends out of some trouble. He went back last night.

Hon. Pleasant A. Stovall, of The Savannah Press, was in Atlanta yesterday to attend the meeting of the Omaha exposition commission. Mr. Stovall has recently returned from a visit to Mexico, where he went with the governor.

Colonel James Meakean, of Liverpool, England, is stopping at the Leland for a few days. He is a rich capitalist and has just finished a tour of the world with his wife. They will leave for New Orleans today or tomorrow to attend the mardi gras festivities.

Mr. George Ketchum, secretary of the Macon chamber of commerce, came up yesterday to attend the meeting of the Omaha exposition committee, of which he is a leading member.

Mr. Clarence I. Groover, editor of The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, spent yesterday in Atlanta. Mr. Groover says that Columbus is booming and is doing a good business.

F. M. Brown, of Elberton; F. M. Brady, of Canton, and G. S. Johnston, of Statesboro, were among the well-known Georgians at the Marion yesterday.

Mr. A. R. Willfley, of Denver, Col., is at the Kimball. He is the inventor of the famous Willfley concentrator which is largely used in the west in gold mining.

Mr. Richard B. Russell, the well-known attorney of Winder, who defended Perry at Decatur, spent yesterday and last night in Atlanta.

Mr. James B. Nevin, one of Floyd county's representatives in the legislature, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. Ben F. McLaughlin, the well-known and popular legislator of Greenville, Meriwether county, is at the Kimball.

Mr. W. B. Hagedorn, the West Point banker, and his brother, a Chicago banker, are at the Aragon.

Mr. Usher Thomason, of Madison, who so ably represented Morgan county in the legislature, is at the Kimball.

Claud Hutchinson, of Jonesboro, and Senator Blalock, of Jonesboro, were at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. Ed L. Wight, the wealthy wholesale grocer of Albany and member of the Georgia legislature, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. William Clifton was at the Kimball yesterday. He says that Darien is all right.

Hon. Pat Walsh, of Augusta, was one of the mayors in Atlanta yesterday.

Successor to the Old Tombs.

From The New York Herald.

After the tedious work of providing a firm basis, the foundations of the new Tombs prison are rising rapidly, and are already on a level with the street. They rest upon 1,640 piles, driven into the sand.

The building will occupy the eastern side of the block covered by the old building. It will be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide and the roof over its fourteen stories will rise above the criminal court building 123 feet from the street. The entrance will be from Center street, and on the first floor will be the warden's office, search rooms for men and women, physicians' and counsels' rooms, two padded cells for the insane, dormitories for both sexes, and a laundry. The ground plan of the prison is a long oval. The outer walls will be of old-fashioned solid masonry of granite and limestone.

The cells will be of steel and will be separated by a considerable space from the outer wall. If any of the 766 prisoners succeeds in forcing the sliding door of his cell, he will still be inclosed by walls of stone and heavily barred windows, to reach which he must cross a gallery under the eyes ofof the keepers. The cells will be arranged in general conformity with the oval shape of the building. The middle of the oval is cut by an open space in which there are staircases. Each cell will be eight feet long, six feet wide and eight and one-half feet high. The cells will be arranged in four tiers.

An extension from the oval will run back between the present men's and women's prison toward Elm street, and in this will be the warden's quarters, the library, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant chapel, and the kitchen on the top floor, seventy feet up. The prisoners will be exercised on the top story of the main building, ninety feet above the street. The kitchen chimney will be 120 feet high.

Eventually all of the old Tombs building will be removed except the present men's and women's prisons. The Elm street will will have to go when the street is widened and hardly a trace will remain of the present familiar style of architecture. The contract covers an addition to the women's prison, for a girls' domitory, matrons' rooms and women's dining room.

The cost of the renovation will be $720,444, and the contractors have 900 working days in which to complete their labors. They have about two years more to finish the task. The removal of the eastern walls has made the warden fearful of the escape of prisoners and for the purpose of rendering them secure, portions of the masonry have been left standing and a temporary barrier of sheet iron, with spikes at the top, has been erected. H. Gardiner Sibell, the superintendent for the contractors, says he expects the new prison will be so comfortable that criminals will be more anxious to get in than to walk out.

Love's Delusion.

When I see thy form so sweet
Framed within the open door,
When I hear thy dainty feet
Making music on the floor,
Then I think that door more blest
Than mortal man may know,
And the floor thy foot hath pressed
Holy wood forevermore.

When I see thy face so fair
Smiling on me in the gloom,
When I watch thy golden hair
Flash like sunlight in the room,
Then I think that face a light
To the traveler in the storm,
And the golden hair so bright
A sure talisman from harm.

When I hear thy voice so pure
Chiming like the birds in May;
When I see thy eyes' azure
Changing darkest night to day,
Then I know that voice has flown
From the angel choir above,
And the eyes that meet my own
Would make Zeno dream of love.

Gainesville, Ga. M. L. WHITE.

GOSSIP OF A DAY FROM GEORGIA NEWSPAPERS

Financial Question Mastered.

From The Dawson News.

A Macon lad takes the cake for financiering, and if his future deals are as shrewd as the one out of which he made a quarter as slick as a button yesterday he will get as rich as Croesus, even though this whole country should become a social democracy colony before he gets grown.

The lad wanted to run away from home. He went down to the Southern railway ticket office and asked for a ticket. He had only 75 cents and found that his ticket would cost $1, so he couldn't buy it. He walked out of the office sadly disappointed, but after thinking a while he figured out a scheme which marked him as one of the greatest business men of the age. He went up to a pawnshop and asked if he could leave 75 cents and get an advance of 50 cents on it. "Of course," replied the pawnbroker, as he threw the 50 cents down and drew in the 75 cents.

The pawn broker then gave the lad a pawn ticket for the 75 cents. With the ticket and the 50 cents in cash the boy went down the street to a merchant and asked if he could sell the pawn ticket to him for 50 cents. "Of course," replied the merchant, as he threw down 50 cents and raked in the pawn ticket.

Now the boy had secured the two half-dollars, the exact amount his railroad ticket would cost him, so he went his way rejoicing.

Who lost by the transaction?

A Pike county farmer, R. W. Hale, has realized the value of diversified crops on a farm by his experience during the year just closed. He made forty-six bales of cotton and sold it for less than it cost him to produce it. On the other hand, Mr. Hale has a young orchard of fory-six acres of fruit trees. Only ten acres were old enough to bear any fruit last season, but nevertheless fruit men paid him $1,000 cash to let them ship what they wanted from the orchard. When they got through a distiller gave Mr. Hale two barrels of brandy for what fruit was left. After this the hogs had a feast on the balance.

Hear the Chiming Bells.

They are having weddings right and left down in the good old commonwealth of Columbia. The Harlem Sentinel says:

"The wedding bells are ringing merrily and many hearts are made happy on the two souls with but a single thought, four boots that look like one' basis. The young folks jolly the occasion, and the old folks look on with pleased countenances and in the happy nuptials live over again their halcyon days, when 'all the world that knew of pain, was swept away by the roseate coloring of youth and hope, and their dreams of the future were all bright, with no such word as trouble ever clouding their glowing skies.'"

The Clay Hill correspondent of The Lincolnton Home Journal has this to say of the gold fever in that section:

"The yellow fever is now raging in this section. Messrs. I. N. Ramsey and T. B. Dill are victims of this dread disease. They seem to be dangerously stricken, for at last accounts they had stopped all farming operations and taken all hands and were delving for the yellow metal. Prospector Mumford has moved into this neighborhood and seems to infect every one with whom he comes in contact."

A Georgia editor writes as follows:

"Many people in the country want to move to town; many people in town would like to live in the country. As a rule man's a fool; when it's hot he wants it cool; when it's cool he wants it hot; always wanting what is not, never pleased with what he's got; as a rule man's a fool.'"

Georgia News Handled Right.

From The Rome Commercial.

The Atlanta Constitution covers the news of the state of Georgia in a manner incomparably better than any other paper printed in the state. Of course its foreign service is as good as the best.

The Woman's Club of Rome is preparing to issue a special edition of The Rome Georgian at an early date, for the benefit of the Emergency hospital.

The Rome Woman's Club has been in existence more than a year and has proved that in feminine club work as in national affairs there is strength in union.

Madison Advertiser: If there is anything on earth which gives us an attack of that tired feeling it is to see a woman set herself up as a social leader when her pedigree and social attainments would better grace the kitchen or the corn field than the parlor.

Dawson News: A Georgia editor says: "Times are not improving very fast. We are jogging along the same old way." He probably wrote it "jogging," but permitted it to fall into the hands of a compositor who was determined to tell the truth, even if he lost his job.

From The Summerville News.

Cartersville has seven cases of smallpox, one of them being Mr. W. W. Roberts, clerk of the superior court. One hundred cases are in Bartow county. The people in town and county ought to be vaccinated.

Morgan county has one woman whose husband fought in the war of 1812. She is Mrs. Serem Cochran, wife of Banister Cochran. She is ninety years old and draws a pension from Uncle Sam.

What's the Joke?

From The Madison Advertiser.

Somebody tried to fool somebody last Sunday, but got fooled themselves. Ha! ha!

From The Rome Commercial.

It seems too bad that a man who invests in as fine and handsome a building as the Alstells have, should meet with such disastrous results. The capitalist does not always live in clover.

From The Harlem Sentinel.

The Sunday school at Hi Top should have been called a barking school Sunday, for it seemed that everybody had a bad cold and coughed almost incessantly.

Of late the revenue officers have been making raids on moonshiners in Lincoln county.

Washington Chronicle: Our farmers are determined to plant more food crops this year than ever in the history of Wilkes.

The democratic executive committee of Morgan county will meet February 17th, at Madison.

LEITER SURPRISES ARMOUR.

The Young Plunger Deposits $6,000,000 in the Latter's Bank.

New York, February 10.—The sensation which eclipsed all others on Wall street yesterday came from Chicago. Nearly every broker was talking about the nerve of young Joe Leiter in depositing $6,000,000 in Armour's bank last Saturday.

The story runs that in a wheat settlement Monday Joe Leiter gave Armour or one of his brokers a check for $1,000,000 on the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, of which Mr. Armour is one of the directors and the largest stockholder.

Now neither Mr. Leiter senior nor junior has ever carried an account in that bank, and upon receiving the check Mr. Armour rushed frantically over to the bank and called the cashier and president together, and before they were given a chance to say a word said, amid wild gesticulations:

"Is this check good? It is. Well, what the deuce do you fellows mean opening an account with Leiter and lending him money on securities?

"No; don't interrupt me. I don't care if they were gilt-edge or the best land on the lake front. Don't you know I'm fighting him, and what do you mean by letting him have money to fight me?"

"Is that all, Mr. Armour? Are you through?" said the cashier.

"Yes; but what the deuce did you do it for?"

"Why, just before the bank closed Saturday Mr. Leiter deposited $6,000,000, and of course we are always ready to receive deposits."

"Oh! You don't say so," murmured Mr. Armour, dumfounded, scarcely believing his own ears.

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CANDLER SAYS HE IS NO TRIMMER

Private Letter from Him Is Given Publicity.

IN IT HE TACKLES TRICKERY

Says He Wants To Be Named Governor by the People.

THE LETTER WAS A PERSONAL ONE

It Was Not Intended for Publication, but Colonel Candler Will Stand by His Words and Fight to a Finish His Statements.

Yesterday morning, when the convention of Georgia manufacturers and business men assembled at the state capitol, it was noticed that copies of The Rome Tribune and of The Macon Telegraph were placed on the desks occupied by the delegates. No one knew through whose direction this service was performed, but when the delegates looked at the papers they soon ascertained the object.

The Rome Tribune contained on its first page a letter claimed to have been addressed by Colonel Allen D. Candler "to parties throughout the state who were supporters of General Evans in his campaign in 1894." The Telegraph had an article based on that of The Tribune and declaring that the letter had created a "terrible sensation," and that the politicians were in a stir.

The letter referred to was as follows:

"Without any solicitation on my part I find myself a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Georgia. The men who are behind the movement are not the professional politicians, 'the men who control,' but the rank and file of our party, the great middle class who pay the taxes and bear the burdens of government. I have never seen such an uprising of the common people in my life.

"It is a rebellion against the men and their methods who ravished the democratic party in 1894, and have dominated it ever since, the men who by methods peculiar to themselves deprived General Evans of the nomination after he had fairly won it.

"I was against them and their methods then and they are against me now. I therefore feel at liberty to call on those who stood with me by General Evans in the contest to stand by me now. We fought them in the same phalanx for pure democracy and clean methods with General Evans as our leader. Now that the same flag has been put into my hand and I am battling as he did for the same principles, I invoke that support for myself that we all gave the general at that time. Then by political trickery we lost, now by united action and honest methods we will win. We are right and the people are with us.

"Many who were with the tricksters and traders then, disgusted with their methods, are with us now. Let us therefore be vigilant and active, and we will in October bury them and their nefarious methods so deep that the hands of resurrection will never reach them. Sincerely yours, ALLEN D. CANDLER."

Colonel Candler's Absence.

Among those attending the convention was Judge J. B. Estes, of Gainesville, Ga., an intimate friend of Colonel Candler and the president of the Candler club of Gainesville. He had called on Colonel Candler at the office of the secretary of state before going to the convention and had ascertained that Colonel Candler had left the city on the early morning train in response to a telegram announcing that his wife's mother was at the point of death at her home in Jones county, and that her death was momentarily expected, as she had been stricken with paralysis. Colonel Candler took the first train to the home of Mrs. Williams, his wife's mother—Mrs. Candler having been at her bedside for several weeks. Mrs. Williams is nearly eighty years of age and has been in declining health for some months.

When Judge Estes saw the papers in question and observed that they had been judiciously distributed, he reached a conclusion that a political play was on foot and he immediately telegraphed Colonel Candler, telling him of the matter and asking him if he had anything to say.

Colonel Candler's Answer.

At about noon yesterday Judge Estes received the following telegram from Colonel Candler:

"Haddock's, Ga., Feb. 10, 1898.

"Judge J. B. Estes, Atlanta, Ga.:

"Replying to your telegram you may furnish the following statement for publication:

"The letter published in The Rome Tribune and purporting to be one of a number being sent out 'To Those Who Supported General Evans in the Last Campaign,' was simply a personal letter sent by me to a friend and not intended for publication. However, since it has been made public, I want to say that there is not a sentiment in that letter that reflects on any clean politician, and there is nothing in it to deny or retract. If anybody wants to make that letter an issue, let them come out in the open ground and do so, and I will be prepared to meet them, as I always am to defend any position I take.

"I am not a trimmer, a straddler, or a dodger, and a man never has to look a second time to find where I stand on any question. All I ask in this contest is a clean campaign and the application of honest methods by which every democrat in Georgia will have the right to express his choice at the ballot box. I trust that none who take exception to the personal letter referred to will put themselves in the attitude of even indirectly advocating any other course.

"Allen D. Candler."

Worked for Political Effect.

A tremendous effort was made during the day to create political capital of the letter, it being especially noticed that those concerning themselves most about the letter were those who are not, and have not been for Colonel Candler, but who have been zealously cultivating the idea that there would be "an opposition candidate." The Candler men treated the letter with very little consideration, and when Judge Estes exhibited Colonel Candler's reply to those with whom he casually talked in the lobby of the Kimball, it was conceded that the desperate effort to create political capital out of the letter would amount to nothing and that it simply illustrated the force of the old adage of the drowning man grasping at a straw.

How the Letter Was Written.

In the absence of Colonel Candler, it was impossible to get anything concerning the letter further than is given in his telegram. It seems, however, that the letter was written some days ago and that it was in response to a letter Colonel Candler had received making a statement which he thought warranted the reply. Colonel Candler had been informed that all sorts of reports were being circulated, under cover, to injure him, and almost every day he received letters stating that this, that, or the other thing was being charged against him with the view of creating opposition. In almost every instance it was found that these reports were circulated on the quiet, and it was a most difficult matter to ascertain from whence they came. They continued to come, however, and it is said that it was in response to a personal letter of a friend that Colonel Candler wrote the letter which the opposition is endeavoring to use with as good effect as possible.

Not Worried.

Colonel Candler's friends take the position that the apparent consternation of the opposition is simply the determination on its part to use the letter as a pretext, and that, taking the letter as a basis, the opposition will now probably do in the open ground what it has sought to do under the cover of the hedges around the edge of the political arena.

If the letter is to be made a campaign document, lively times are promised; for if Colonel Candler is challenged to make an issue of it, he has already indicated the nature of his reply in the foregoing telegram to Judge Estes.

DID NOT SEE THE CANDIDATE

Hon. Allen D. Candler Out of the City When the Club Delegation Called.

AT BEDSIDE OF HIS SICK MOTHER

Executive and Membership Committees Appointed by President Dodd Yesterday.

The committee from the Candler Club appointed to call on Hon. Allen D. Candler and notify him of the organization of the club and its purposes met at the courthouse yesterday morning. It went to the capitol, but learned that Colonel Candler had unexpectedly been called away to the bedside of Mrs. Williams, his wife's mother, who is very ill in Jones county, her home.

She is in her eighti'eth year and has been in failing health for some time. Recently her condition has taken a turn for the worse and she now lies at the point of death. Colonel Candler's absence from the city is indefinite, as he will remain until a change in Mrs. Williams's condition occurs.

The committee from the Candler Club appointed President Dodd, Secretary W. J. Mallard, Mr. Lewis Thomas and Mr. Arnold Broyles as a committee to prepare a communication to be sent to Colonel Candler informing him of the club's purpose. This will be done at once. All the members of the club were present except Mr. James W. English and Mr. Henry Hirsch, who sent word they were unavoidably detained. Mr. W. W. Draper was added to the committee.

Yesterday President Dodd appointed two committees—the executive committee, which will meet this afternoon in the basement of the courthouse at 4 o'clock, and the membership committee, which meets in room 207 Equitable building this morning at 11 o'clock. The following is the communication sent out by the president:

"Headquarters Candler Club of Fulton County—Atlanta, Ga., February 10, 1898: Complying with the resolution adopted at the organization of the Candler Club of Fulton county the following gentlemen are appointed as members of the executive committee: Messrs. I. S. Mitchell, chairman; Bennett J. Conyers, vice chairman; Shepard Bryan, W. D. Ellis, Jr., Eugene R. Black, Hubert L. Culberson, H. S. Johnson, C. A. Barrett, Dr. Arthur VanDyke, Eb T. Williams, John T. Jones, of Adamsville; T. K. Akridge, of Battle Hill; W. E. Adamson, Fred C. Fraser, R. V. Haslett, H. V. Godbalt, J. W. Johnson, Frank T. Ryan, Robert F. Baker, of Ben Hill; William M. Brotherton; George E. Johnson, B. F. Longley, Henry Bankston, of Adamsville; John H. Matthews, Clyde L. Brooks, J. J. Jorden, of South Bend; John A. Colvin, Thomas J. Day, Arnold Broyles, J. A. Fischer, Donald M. Bain, Lewis W. Thomas, Malvern Hill, Harry Silverman, W. H. Faulkner, P. A. Lynch, James Gillespie, Henry G. Beane, Judge S. H. Landrum, T. A. Hammond, Thomas Moore, of Bolton, W. H. Patterson, R. L. Hall, W. C. Munday, Dr. Thomas D. Love, H. O. Tea', Ben Treadwell, J. E. Gullatt, W. W. Moore, Thomas L. Bishop, James L. Mayson.

"The following gentlemen are named as a committee whose duty it will be, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the aforesaid meeting, to enroll the membership of the Candler Club:

"Messrs. A. G. Redding, chairman; Lawrence G. Mitchell, Lucien Harris, Dr. George W. Brown, H. Frank West, Robert L. Riley, W. V. McMillen, George W. Burns, John A. Beatie, Robert B. Cramer, Judge J. G. Bloodworth, H. A. Etheridge, W. R. Jennings, Lawrence R. Brooks, George K. Leoper, Charles F. Rice and W. E. Foute, together with the three vice presidents, Messrs. W. W. Davies, E. W. Cook and Lee J. Langley, and the secretary. Mr. W. J. Mallard, Jr., who are ex-officio members of said committee. The above committee is to be known as the membership committee. It will meet at the headquarters of the Candler Club of Fulton County, room 207 Equitable building, at 11 o'clock February 11, 1898, for the purpose of organization.

"The executive committee is requested by the chairman to meet in the basement of the courthouse at 4 p. m., February 11, 1898. EUGENE DODD, Chairman.

"W. J. MALLARD, JR., Secretary."

Saunders Secured Counsel.

L. L. Saunders, who confesses to having stolen $4,000 from an express car at Social Circle during the early part of 1897, retained yesterday the services of Hon. J. H. Felker and Major J. W. Arnold as counsel. Saunders is at present in jail at Monroe, having been unable to give the required bond. The case will be called at the next term of Walton superior court.

A Citizen of Monroe.

A. M. Hill, who will be assistant surveyor of customs at the Atlanta custom house, is a citizen of Monroe, and not of Forsyth, as has been reported.

HE IS SURPRISED AT DELOME'S ACT

Ex-Minister Taylor, Just Back from Spain, Talks of the Situation.

IS DISAPPOINTED IN DE LOME

Says He Always Found Him a Clever Gentleman and Shrewd Diplomat.

SPAIN'S REPUDIATION PROMPT AND GENUINE

But He Says DeLome Will Nevertheless Be Applauded by His Fellow Countrymen Who Hate Us.

Mobile, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—No one in the country has received with more astonishment the news that Senor DeLome had written a letter criticising the president of the United States, and had in consequence been compelled to resign as minister from Spain, than Hon. Hannis Taylor, who has just returned to his home in this city after serving for five years as United States minister to Spain.

I called on him at his office this afternoon and asked for an expression of opinion in the DeLome matter. Mr. Taylor said that at first he did not believe that DeLome had ever written the letter attributed to him, but had become convinced of its authenticity by the publication in today's newspapers and the action of all parties concerned. He said he considered it the most remarkable episode in recent diplomatic history and he marveled that so clever a man as DeLome had ever been guilty of so grave a breach of international ethics.

He said he knew the Spanish minister very well, both officially and personally, and he described him as one of the ablest men who ever handled an exequatur to the president of the United States. On being pressed for a more direct reference to the matter immediately under discussion, Mr. Taylor wrote and handed to me the following statement:

I have read with surprise and regret the confidential letter said to have been written by Senor DeLome to Senor Canalejas, reflecting in bitter, contemptuous terms upon the president of the United States. No matter in what form such reflections were expressed, Senor DeLome must go at once if he is really guilty of the offense with which he is charged, because such an insult to the chief magistrate of this nation is an affront to us all, regardless of party and of policy. And yet I much regret the incident on DeLome's personal account, because he is a most admirable and magnetic man and undoubtedly the ablest diplomat in the service of Spain today. I know what his difficulties have been and I know what his successes have been, and upon that basis I must confess that his career prior to this incident has been brilliant indeed. It does seem hard that he should have made such a thrust at an administration that has always been his warmest supporter and friend. What he has said, however, will endear him to his own people, who are at heart very bitter against us all.

I asked Mr. Taylor what effect he thought the matter of DeLome's enforced retirement under such conditions would have on our relations with Spain, and he replied.

It may serve to increase the popular rancor on both sides, but the two governments will try to pass it over lightly. In itself, it will certainly not lead to additional international complications because Senor DeLome's offense is one recognized by all nations, and Spain's prompt repudiation removes all ground for speculation on that point as effectually as it removes Senor DeLome.

Mr. Taylor declined to discuss the character of the new liberal appointee, but he said that Premier Sagasta would unquestionably seek the strongest man possible for the post and would endeavor to find a man with the same smooth personal qualities which kept DeLome in office during so many critical occasions. CRAMER.

ATLANTA CUBANS ARE HAPPY.

They Say Minister DeLome Is Now Before the People in His True Light.

The Cubans residing in this city are delighted that the letter written by Senor Dupuy DeLome to his friend, Senor Jose Canalejas, in which he severely criticises President McKinley, has found its way into print.

While they do not believe the letter or the resignation of DeLome will have any bearing on the situation in Cuba or will cause the United States to take any action in the struggle there, they think it will have the effect of opening the eyes of the Americans and show them the real attitude of the Spaniards.

The Cubans seem to have no great love for DeLome. They say he is a true Spaniard, which, in their opinion, is no great compliment. They readily talked for publication yesterday.

Dr. Juan Pla, who has been the head of the Cuban colony in this city since his arrival, said:

"I am very glad the letter written by DeLome to his friend has been published. It shows the real opinion of the American people held by DeLome and other Spaniards. DeLome is a true representative of the Spanish people.

"Although Spain cannot in the present instance announce officially that she agrees with the opinion of President McKinley expressed in the letter, as a matter of fact that is exactly what the Spaniards do believe. It is the opinion of the people that DeLome when he reaches his country will be all the more popular for having written it.

"Spain's minister has been treated with more confidence, has been trusted more, by this government than he should have been. Why, only a few days ago, after the letter had been written, DeLome's wife attended a reception at the white house and went there arm-in-arm with Mrs. Sherman. DeLome's wife knew the letter had been written, and went. DeLome knew she was going to the white house and approved of it.

"I only mention this in order to show how DeLome has acted the sneak. In public he says one thing, in private he does the other. I do not think the incident will have any bearing on the Cuban situation. Of course the attitude of the two nations will be more bitter than formerly, but I do not think war will result, nor do I believe any action will be taken regarding Cuba."

H. Del Barrio, another influential Cuban, said:

"The publishing of the letter will have no effect on anything. The resignation of DeLome has been accepted, but even that amounts to nothing. Another minister will come, and he will be just as tricky and just as polite as DeLome. The only possible effect the resignation can have, it seems to me, is this.

"There is much feeling in Spain against General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister there, and against General Lee, in Havana. If they are attacked the states will be forced to act, but otherwise I do not see how the incident will amount to anything."

R. Ebra said:

"Neither the letter nor the resignation amount to anything. In a few weeks the matter will blow over, another minister will come to take DeLome's place and the government will continue to keep filibusters from reaching Cuba."

MUST HAVE THE POSTOFFICE

Postmaster Smyth Writes Again to Supervising Architect.

HE SAYS ATLANTA IS GROWING

Postmaster Writes That This City Will Soon Be the Leading Point in the South.

Postmaster Smyth is determined to have a new postoffice. He finds that it is next to impossible to carry on the enormous business of the Atlanta office in the little building now used.

The postmaster yesterday addressed a letter to the supervising architect at Washington in reply to a personal letter from that gentleman. In Major Smyth's letter he says that a new postoffice is a necessity. He writes to Washington that Atlanta's remarkable advantages will place her far in the lead during the industrial activity that will soon be felt here in the south. Major Smyth's letter follows:

"Office of the Postmaster. Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, February 8, 1898. Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C.—Sir: In reply to your inquiry of the 14th instant, I have the honor to submit the following answers:

"First—Amount of postal receipts for fiscal year 1897, $112,329.28; amount of postal receipts for fiscal year of 1897, $265,091.19.

"Second—Estimated receipts for fiscal year 1907, $500,000. This estimate is based upon an average annual increase of receipts since 1870 of 8 per cent, and is probably below what may be reasonably expected from prospective enlargements of the city limits and the natural growth of the city.

"Third—Number of persons employed in the postoffice fiscal year 1887, fifty-seven; number of persons employed in the postoffice fiscal year 1897, 114.

"Fourth—Statement of square feet of floor area now occupied and required for present postal business and probable requirements in next ten years herewith attached.

"Fifth—Number of postoffice boxes and drawers in postoffice screen, 749; number now in use, 612; required in next ten years, 1,000.

"This is based on the present condition of the carrier service in this city. If the service is improved and the number of carrier deliveries increased and made equal to other cities of the importance of Atlanta, as it should be, the number of boxes, with a small increase of the number of drawers now provided, will be ample for the next ten years.

"The effect of an adequate carrier service is to decrease the number of boxes required.

"Sixth—No rent is paid here.

"Seventh—The present custom house and postoffice is not sufficient to accommodate the other government officers located here. I am unable to state what their requirements are, but the United States attorney, United States marshal, collector of internal revenue, surveyor of customs, railway mail service and weather bureau officers, who are now in this building, can give the information.

"Besides these officers, the postoffice inspector in charge of this division should be located here, as this is the center of this division.

"If not so located, there should at least be a small room assigned to the postoffice inspectors immediately over the postoffice working rooms, with access to the lookout.

"Ninth—Population of Atlanta 1887, 58,358; population of Atlanta 1897, 86,214.

"Population of 1887 based upon the census reports of 1880 and 1890; that of 1897 on the census of 1896 taken by the city of Atlanta. This enumeration only includes those residing within the city limits. There should be added the suburban population, who really belong to Atlanta, as follows: Ten thousand, census as above, 86,214, total, 96,214. Based upon percentage of its constant and steady growth for the past twenty-five years, the population of Atlanta in the next ten years cannot possibly be less than 125,000, and the conservative and best informed citizens believe it will reach 150,000.

"Tenth—The commercial growth of the city will more than keep pace with its population. It is already the railroad center of the south; so firmly fixed as to fear no rivalry. Its trade reaches far out in every direction and its manufactures are increasing in strength and importance. The next ten years will show a development in southern resources and an increase in southern industries and trade far beyond anything heretofore accomplished.

"With this growth Atlanta will grow, and from her geographical position, her transportation facilities and the enterprise and energy of her citizens, easily take the lead.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SMYTH, "Postmaster."

POLICEMAN DOWN IN A WELL

Makes the Descent To Recover Stolen Goods.

HAS TO DIG HIS WAY OUT

Patrolman Chasewood's Novel Experience—Will Send for Well Digger Next Time.

A police officer had a very novel experience yesterday afternoon in an attempt to take out of an old well a lot of silverware which had been discovered by a negro.

A negro in passing a disused well near the corner of Fraser and Hammack streets, in an old field, yesterday, saw what he supposed to be some silver spoons. He reported the matter to the police and Call Officer Chosewood and Detective Steint went to the well, and sure enough there were the spoons and some other articles down at the bottom. A rope was procured and lashed around Chosewood's waist, and he was lowered into the well.

The rope was too short and he untied himself and made a leap to the bottom. He picked up two dozen silver spoons and three pair of silver spectacles. He placed the articles in his pocket, but discovered that he was in a scrape. The rope was too short for him to reach it again, and no other could be procured.

After thinking the matter over a while he decided that the only way to get out was to dig steps in the side of the old well. This he did, and it was a hard and tedious job. After half an hour's digging he reached the end of the rope, tired and covered with red clay.

The silverware and spectacles are supposed to have been stolen and thrown into the well to avoid detection. The detectives took the spoons and spectacles in charge and they may ferret out a burglary from the find.

Call Officer Chosewood spent two hours cleaning up, and he said that the next time he had to make a raid of the kind he would send after a well digger.

Wife Dead and Husband Dying.

St. Louis, February 10.—Mrs. Kate O'Neil, wife of ex-Congressman J. J. O'Neil, of this city, is dead and her husband is dangerously ill at the Mullanphy hospital. Several weeks ago Mr. O'Neil was taken sick and his wife's illness resulted from overwork and worry on account of his condition. Owing to his weakness, Mr. O'Neil has not been notified of his wife's death.

Shoots a Girl and Himself.

New Hampton, Ia., February 10.—Last night a few miles northwest of here a young man named William Christoph fired two shots at Emil and Minnie Boos, but both took effect in the girl's side. He then went home and shot himself twice in the chest. Christoph and the girl are in a critical condition. Disappointment in love was the cause.

IS A YOUTHFUL DESPERADO

Ten-Year-Old Boy Tries To Commit Murder.

HE NEARLY CAUSED A FIRE

Officers Capture the Boy and Overturn a Lamp—Had To Fight Him Hard.

A ten-year-old negro boy played the role of a desperado last night and came near being the cause of a double murder and a conflagration.

About 10 o'clock two negro women ran into the police barracks and told the station sergeant that their brother was in their house at the corner of Butler street and Auburn avenue with an ax and he had tried to kill them both with the weapon.

Call Officer Chosewood and Patrolman Mark Holt went to the house and found all the doors locked and the windows fastened down. They broke open the door and rushed into the front room to find a small boy, not over ten years old, with a big ax in his hands. The boy was mad with drink and the officers had to deal with him as if they had a maniac in charge.

He did his best to brain the policemen and they had to throw him down and hold him until the patrol wagon arrived.

In the scuffle a large lamp on a bureau was overturned and in an instant the room was in a blaze. One of the officers held the struggling, desperate prisoner, while the other fought the flames. Fortunately there was a lot of bedclothes near at hand and with these Chosewood succeeded in extinguishing the flames after a hard fight.

All the time the fire was blazing in the room the young outlaw was fighting the officer who was holding him.

The boy's name is Joe Lee. He went on Decatur street early in the evening and returned to his home crazed from the effects of whisky, which he said some men had given him just to have some fun.

When he was being placed in a cell the negro made threats about killing his sisters and murdering the police.

PARK AS A PLACE OF REFUGE.

Chickamauga Park Commission's Report to Congress.

Washington, February 10.—The house committee on appropriations yesterday had a statement from the chairman of the Chickamauga Park commission as to the use of the park as a place of army refuge from yellow fever. It was to the effect that all of the garrisons now stationed on the south Atlantic and gulf ports, or which are likely to be stationed there when all the coast fortifications are completed, could be encamped in the park without damage and that all except the Galveston force, which would require twenty-four hours, could reach the park in a night's travel.

Last summer the two artillery companies dispatched from Fort Jackson, at New Orleans, to Chickamauga, upon the outbreak of the fever, escaped without a case. The subsequent appearance of the disease among the few guards left at the barracks and the death of one of them, showed that a few days' delay would have involved the entire command. The garrisons at other gulf ports were kept during the summer under orders to proceed to the park upon any signs of the appearance of fever. The park commission has sunk artesian wells at eight points in order to be ready at any time to receive troops. These facts were laid before the committee to demonstrate that the park had a practical as well as a sentimental value.

EAT REGULATION JAIL FOOD.

Seven Councilmen Are Imprisoned for Contempt at Independence, Ky.

Cincinnati, February 10.—The seven Covington councilmen who were yesterday committed to jail at Independence, Ky., for contempt of court, made themselves as comfortable as possible with the regulation jail regimen during the night and ate with apparent relish their breakfast of cornbread and coffee.

No privileges are to be allowed them and their term of imprisonment is to be until they are willing to obey the court.

They were brought before the court at 10 o'clock today in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hodge and made returnable to Judge Tarvin today. The answer of the sheriff to the writ was that at the time of its issue the councilmen were not in his custody.

The habeas corpus was dismissed. An attempt will be made to take the case to the court of appeals.

THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the low pressure movement in the west had moved north to central over the upper Mississippi valley. The high area in the west had moved south in the track of the low and was centered over northern Texas. That in the east was still centered off the middle Atlantic coast.

The temperature had risen throughout the Mississippi valley and eastward to the coast. In the northwest it was below freezing as far south a the Missouri valley and down to 16 degrees at Huron.

The weather was generally clear over the eastern states, but cloudy and threatening weather prevailed over the middle and western portions of the map. Heavy rains accompanied by thunder storms had occurred over portions of Texas and Louisiana, and light rains had been general over the western half of the map. Snow was falling at Huron and rain at Memphis.

Forecast for today: Generally fair weather; warmer on the coast.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	54
Daily normal temperature	49
Highest temperature	62
Lowest temperature	46
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	4.88

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., February 10, 1898.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation inches, 12 hours
New York, clear	52	60	.00
Savannah, clear	64	68	.00
Norfolk, clear	50	60	.00
Charlotte, clear	60	68	.00
Raleigh, clear	58	68	.00
Wilmington, clear	52	66	.00
Charleston, partly cloudy	52	60	.00
Augusta, clear	62	70	.00
Jacksonville, clear	60	72	.00
Atlanta, clear	58	62	.00
Tampa, clear	70	78	.00
Montgomery, clear	60	74	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	66	70	.04
New Orleans, part. cl'dy	66	70	.00
Palestine, cloudy	56	60	1.02
Galveston, cloudy	58	64	1.72
Corpus Christi, clear	68	70	.32
Buffalo, partly cloudy	44	46	T
Detroit, partly cloudy	44	48	.66
Chicago, cloudy	58	60	.00
Memphis, rain	62	66	.01
Chattanooga, clear	60	64	.00
Knoxville, partly cloudy	58	62	.00
Cincinnati, clear	60	66	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	26	28	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	64	70	T
Kansas City, cloudy	34	50	.00
Omaha, clear	20	26	.10
Huron, snow	16	18	.14
Dodge City, clear	34	38	.02
Abilene, cloudy	44	44	T

J. B. MARBURY, Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

Washington, February 10.—South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair; warmer on the coast; easterly winds.

Alabama—Generally fair; probably cooler in northern Alabama; southerly winds becoming northwesterly.

POLICE RESCUE CHILDREN

Three Little Girls Were Taken Into Custody Yesterday.

WERE BEGGING ON THE STREETS

Committee of Ladies Will Call at the Police Barracks This Morning. Others To Be Rescued.

Two or three days ago some of the charitable ladies in the city were informed that two little girls, the daughters of a man named J. H. Bowen, who is said to be a worthless fellow, had been going about the city asking for alms. So they called upon the chief of police and asked him to take the children in charge so that they could be placed in a good home. The matter was turned over to Captain Jennings and he instructed his men to look out for the girls and bring them to the police barracks.

Yesterday afternoon two girls were seen on the streets begging and were sent to Chief Manly's office. One of them was Georgiana Elizabeth Bowen and the other was her elder half-sister, Ella Chandler. The other Bowen child, who is seven years old, was at home and will be sent for this morning. The Chandler girl is about fifteen years of age, although she complacently states that she is over eighteen, a statement made for the sole purpose of preventing the officers taking her in charge.

The children stated to the chief of police that they live with their grandmother and father, when he is out of the stockade, in a little house at No. 44 Ella street. Their mother died about two years ago. She had been twice married, first to a man named Chandler and the second time to Bowen. It is said that her death was due to neglect and mistreatment by her husband. The father is not only said to be a drunkard, but is regarded as a desperate character by the police. Only a few months ago he came near killing Patrolman Luck, after having beat his aged mother. Luck had to use his club pretty freely to subdue the man. The children have a stereotyped story which they tell about their "poor old grandmother sick at home and needing medicine."

The police authorities have decided to make a crusade on all the people who are mistreating little children. There are a number of cases of the kind, and within the next week the little boys and girls will be taken in charge and placed in the care of charitable institutions.

The little girls taken in custody yesterday were placed under the temporary care of the police matron, Miss Sue Holloway. This morning at 9 o'clock the other Bowen child will be taken to the police barracks and a committee of ladies will call and discuss with the chief of police the best policy to be pursued to have the children and others in the same circumstances in life properly looked after in the future.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ANDERSON—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. J. H. Anderson, Mrs. Rosa Bass, Mr. and Mrs. James Erwin and Mr. W. A. Hemphill are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. J. H. Anderson this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Trinity church.

MEETINGS.

A special communication of Atlanta lodge, No. 59, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Friday) evening, February 11th, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic hall, for conferring the degree of Master Mason. All qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited. Refreshments.

HENRY M. WOOD, W. M.
W. O. STAMPS, Secretary.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

is far ahead of any blood remedy on the market, for it does so much more. Besides removing impurities, and tonic up the run-down system, it cures any blood disease. It matters not how deep-seated or obstinate, which other so-called blood remedies fail to reach. It is a real blood remedy for real blood diseases.

Mr. Asa Smith, of Greencastle, Ind., writes: "I had such a bad case of Sciatic Rheumatism that I became absolutely helpless—unable to take my food or handle myself in any way. I took many patent medicines, but they did not reach my trouble. One dozen bottles of S. S. S. cured me sound and well, and I now weigh 170."

Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT
Kamper's"

Fresh Roasted 'Jasanco 'MOCHA, AND JAVA, Blend

The mental exhilaration, physical activity and wakefulness it causes, explain the fondness for it which has been shown by so many men of science, poets, scholars and others devoted to thinking. It has indeed been called the

Intellectual Beverage.

It supported the old age of Voltaire, and enabled Fontenelle to pass his hundred years.

Coffee is a safe stimulant and tonic, and contains essential principles of nutrition far exceeding in importance its exhilarating properties.

"JASANCO" is an ideal coffee, 35c pound, three pounds $1.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Spring Styles

We Are Showing a Line of
Derby and Soft

Hats, that for style, quality and price, cannot be equaled. Come and we will convince you of the truth of the above.

The Gay Co.

Don't Wait

If you are at all familiar with the market you know that prices of woolens are daily advancing. Manufacturers of cloth tell us we are doing a ruinous thing in selling Ready-to-wear Clothing at one-third less than regular prices. It's a fact. That's why we say "Don't Wait." Any day we may decide to withdraw the offering.

Be sure of this: Prices are lower now than they'll ever be again. If you live a century you'll probably never see such tremendous values elsewhere.

33⅓ Per Cent Discount

Men's Suits	Boys' Suits
Men's Overcoats	Boys' Overcoats
Derbies and Fedoras	Boys' Reefers
Underwear.	Underwear.

Special For Thursday, Friday and Saturday:

Boys' Shirt Waists, detachable collars, worth up to $1. They are the well-known "Star" and "Mothers' Friend" brands **49c**

Odd Trousers that sold regularly at from $2.50 to $8.00 are now cut to $1.90, $2.90, $3.90, $4.90 and $5.90.

Mr. McHugh, who is well known in this community as an expert, is now in charge of our Custom Tailoring department. As a cutter he has no superior and as a stickler for perfect workmanship he is almost a tyrant. No defect passes his watchful eyes, no flaw is tolerated.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

...EISEMAN BROS...

Our Only Store in Atlanta—15-17 Whitehall St.

THE ENGLISH LAW ON RAILROADS

Great Britain's System Contrasted with the Interstate Commission's Demands.

CONTROL BY BOARD OF TRADE

It Has No Power To Absolutely Fix the Rates.

THAT IS PARLIAMENT'S PRIVILEGE ALONE

A Summary of English Method of Regulating Transportation Companies.

WRITERS and speakers on railway questions are continually referring to the English laws on the regulation of traffic. Some say the English law provides one thing and others say it does not do anything of the kind.

Some authorities who are presumed to know what they are stating, have certain constructions to the law and have led many others into error. It has been difficult for the average citizen to get an intelligent idea of how the English do control their railroads and what amount of regulation they exercise. To clear up the whole matter and show wherein the English government's control is unlike the regulations exercised and attempted by the United States government, Mr. Walker D. Hines, assistant chief attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, has made a comprehensive summary of the English railway and canal commission law. He shows that in the first place at least one of the members of the English commission has to be a man of experience in railway business. All cannot be lawyers, as under the American law. Three of the members must be judges. Then again, the board of trade, which corresponds in some respect to what a department of commerce would be under this government, has not the power to make railway rates, as is commonly believed in this country. It can suggest rates, but if the carriers think they are unjust, the board of trade will have to go to parliament and get a bill passed prescribing the rates it thinks would be proper. If parliament fails to pass such a bill, the road's rates continue in effect. The English commission is a court, but appeals can be taken from it on all questions of law.

To show just what the English law is and the practice under it, The Constitution publishes Mr. Walker's synopsis with his comments, the first half being given this morning and the latter half to appear tomorrow. Wherein the interstate commerce act and the English railway and canal commission act differ, is shown below. That part of the English act which goes more into details will appear tomorrow. Mr. Hines says:

Railway Regulation.

"In the present general discussion relative to the various propositions to amend the interstate commerce act, several advocates of the extensive demands of the interstate commerce commission refer to the railway regulation laws of England as a justification of those demands, and as an example of the exercise of such powers. It becomes of interest, therefore, to consider what are the railway regulation laws of England.

"The railway and canal traffic act of 1888 (51 and 52 Vict. c. 25) and the portions of prior acts which are unrepealed, constitute the present system of railway regulation in England, Scotland and Ireland. Provisions are thereby made for a railway and canal commission, and it will be of special value to compare the character and functions of that commission with the character and functions now possessed, and the character and functions sought to be attained by the interstate commerce commission.

The English Railway Commission.

"The railway and canal commission consists of two appointed and three ex-officio commissioners, and is a court of record. The appointed commissioners are appointed upon the recommendation of the president of the board of trade, and hold office during good behavior, and one of them must be of experience in railway business.

"The three ex-officio commissioners must be judges of the superior court; one is nominated for England by the lord chancellor; one for Scotland by the lord president of the court of sessions, and one for Ireland by the lord chancellor of Ireland, and such assignments are made for periods of not less than five years.

"Not less than three commissioners shall attend at the hearing of any case, and the ex-officio commissioner shall preside, and his opinion upon any question which, in the opinion of the commissioners, is a question at law, shall prevail.

"Certain specified local authorities, such as city councils, etc., may make to the commissioners any complaint which the commissioners have the power to determine, and such complaints may also be made by any commercial or agricultural association which may obtain a certificate from the board of trade to the effect that it is a proper body to make such complaints, and any such authorities or associations may appear in opposition to any complaint. The board of trade may require, before giving the certificate, that security be given in such manner and to such amount as they may think necessary for any costs which the complainants may be ordered to pay or bear.

"Any judge assigned to hold the office of ex-officio commissioner is to perform the other duties of a judge of a superior court only when his attendance on the commission is not required.

"The main jurisdiction of the railway and canal commission is to hear and determine complaints of contraventions of the railway regulation acts. It may also exercise certain powers of arbitration and its approval is required to certain agreements between railways or railways and canals. It has also authority to order through rates under very careful restrictions provided by law, and it may when a railway owns a canal order changes in canal rates when necessary to prevent the diversion of traffic from the canal to the railway controlling it; it is also required to report to parliament if in its opinion the working of steamboats by a railway prejudicially affects the public interest.

"Though in some respects the powers of the commission exceed the powers of courts generally, yet no duties whatever are imposed upon the commission which would tend to impair its fairness and judicial character, which are of course essential to the accomplishment of justice. The commission does not originate complaints; it does not proceed upon its own motion; it is not charged with the duty of inquiring into the management of railways; it has no administrative supervision of any of the details of railway operation; it is not charged with the duty of detecting violations of the law or of bringing about prosecutions for such violations; its duty is to hear the complaint duly brought before it by some proper complainant and to determine what, if any, relief is proper under the law.

Differs from Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Thus, in vitally important respects, the railway and canal commission is radically different from the interstate commerce commission. The two appointed commissioners of the railway and canal commission are appointed for life, and one of them must be of experience in railway matters. The interstate commerce commissioners are appointed simply for six years, there is no requirement that any of them shall be of experience in railway matters, and as a matter of fact, none of them have experience in railway matters.

"The three ex-officio commissioners of the railway and canal commissioners are judges of the superior courts, who, it seems, continue to act as judges in the other superior courts during the intervals when their services are not needed on the commission. All this is an additional guaranty that the proceedings of the commission will be characterized by a judicial temper, which is all-important. There is no corresponding guaranty in the case of the interstate commission.

"Perhaps an even greater guaranty of fairness and justice in the work of the English commission arises from the fact that it has no function to perform which would be calculated to disqualify a judge for the most impartial exercise of his high office. On the other hand, the interstate commerce commission is a bureau for gathering railroad statistics; it is given supervison of various matters of detail in railway management; it is given inquisitorial powers for the purpose of detecting violations of the law on the part of the railway companies; it may institute complaints in its own name; it may cause prosecutions to be instituted to punish violations of the law. By section 12 of the interstate commerce act, the commission is authorized to inquire into the management of the business of carriers, and is required to keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and is given the right to obtain from the carriers full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it is created. The commission is authorized and required to execute and enforce the provisions of the act, and it is provided that upon the request of the commission, it shall be the duty of any district attorney of the United States, to whom the commission may apply, to institute in the proper court, and prosecute in court, all necessary proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the act and for the punishment of all violations of it, and for the purpose of the act the commission is given power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all books, papers, etc., relating to any matter under investigation. In addition to all this, the interstate commerce commission is given authority to institute any inquiry on its own motion in the same manner, and to the same effect, as though complaint had been made.

Has Not Fairness of Courts.

"Of course such duties as these are by no means conducive to that fairness and impartiality essential in a judge.

"The character of detective which is imposed upon the interstate commission and its authority to inaugurate criminal prosecutions, as well as to prosecute civil complaints on its own motion, have an especially strong tendency to deprive the commission of a judicial temperament. In saying this, objection is not made to the existence of such inquisitorial powers and powers of regulation as the interstate commerce commission possesses, but the point is sought to be made that they ought not to be exercised by a body which is called upon to act in a judicial capacity. In all these respects the structures and functions of the railway and canal commission are infinitely superior. For the interstate commission, with its present varied functions, to be permitted to render judgment against a railroad would be almost like allowing a man to be convicted of murder by the grand jury which had indicted him. To give the commission the power to inaugurate complaints on its own motion and then to hear and finally determine those complaints would be allowing a party to be the judge in his own cause, which is contrary to one of the elementary principles of law and justice. Of course such anomalies would not be remedied by allowing appeals.

Has No Independent Power.

"These considerations not only show the entire unfitness of the interstate commission with its present constitution and functions for acting as a court, but they show very conclusively that congress never intended to give the commission any general independent powers, and in general, any powers or duties whatever except those of an administrative body designed in some respects to assist litigants and the courts in the enforcement of the interstate commerce act; this is made perfectly clear by a study of the debates of congress on the subject. During the ten years of its existence the commission has got far beyond the idea of congress, however, and has imagined itself as possessing the most far-reaching powers; powers, indeed, which the courts themselves could not have exercised if the interstate commerce act had left its enforcement to the courts alone instead of adding the commission as a mere adjunct to the courts. Now that the courts have very properly refused to sanction the unwarranted assumptions of the commission, the commission demands that, while it still retains the right to act as administrative supervisor of various details of railway operation and also the right to ac as detective, prosecutor and complainant, it be given the powers of a court, and that its orders be enforced as the judgments of a court. But the commission will appeal in vain to the railway regulation law of England for any sanction of an arrangement so utterly repugnant to any sense of justice."

COTTON SEED CAUSE INJUNCTION

Jackson's Limbless Cotton Gets Into United States Court.

Cotton seed forms the bone of contention in a very interesting injunction case before Judge Newman. The case was given a preliminary hearing yesterday and a temporary restraining order granted.

The Jackson limbless cotton caused all the trouble. There were only five acres of the cotton and that was located on the Stewart farm, near the fort. This five-acre patch was owned by Thomas A. Jackson. Last October Jackson sold his interest in the cotton to F. W. Beardsly, who represented a syndicate of New Yorkers. Beardsly claims that Jackson transferred him the interest to all the seed, fiber and stalk grown in the patch, also the exclusive use of the trademark and the name, "Jackson African Limbless Cotton Company."

Now the Jackson African Limbless Cotton Company is appealing to the United States court to issue an injunction against J. C. Mayfield. It is claimed by the petitioner that Mayfield flooded the country with advertisements of cotton seed under the name of the Jackson African Limbless Cotton Company and then secured mail intended for the real company. The company asks that Judge Newman enjoin Mayfield from a further use of the name or trademark or any part of the name or trademark.

Judge Newman gave the case a partial hearing yesterday, and pending a final hearing, granted a temporary restraining order to prevent Mayfield from infringing upon the name and trademark of the original company.

Mr. J. C. Mayfield announces that the cotton he sells is the genuine Jackson African limbless, but that he has decided to assume another name. He exhibits letters which state that the cotton is the genuine article.

Hunter Baltimore Rye



THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY.

Warranted a PURE TONICAL STIMULANT.

Recommended by Physicians and Known as the

CHOICEST WHISKEY

For CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Sold at all First-Class Cafes.

TRADE MARK

R. M. ROSE, Selling Agt. Atlanta, Ga.

CAPT. WYLIE WILL HAVE NO CLERK

Aldermanic Board Kills the Ordinance Yesterday Afternoon.

CLARENCE MOORE OUT OF JOB

He May Run for Commissioner of Public Works.

BOARD JUGGLES WITH THE LIGHT PROBLEM

Action of Council Concurred in by a Vote of Three to Two—A Warm Session.

THE aldermanic board of city council met in regular session at the city hall yesterday afternoon and killed the ordinance introduced some time ago, recreating the office of clerk to the commissioner of public works. The vote was not unanimous. Alderman Mayson voted in the negative and Aldermen Woodward, Rice, Mitchell and Turner in the affirmative.

When Clerk Greene read the ordinance Alderman Mayson moved to concur in the action of council. There was no second. Alderman Mitchell then moved to turn down the ordinance, stating he did not think there was any need of such an office in the street department. Alderman Turner seconded the motion. Clarence Moore, who held the position when it existed, was present at the meeting, but had nothing to say.

He may run against Captain Wylie for commissioner of public works at the election this summer. He intimated as much yesterday afternoon after the defeat of the ordinance. His friends say he would make a strong race.

The aldermen held quite a heated discussion over the report of the electric light committee adopted by council Monday, taking out forty series lights, putting in and taking out eight arcs and recommending that the present number of lights be kept until it could be definitely determined whether or not the department could secure an increased appropriation.

Alderman Rice made a strong fight on the adoption of the report, stating that as the appropriation had been reduced $5,000, it would be impossible to legally maintain the present number of arcs. Alderman Turner stated that the series to be taken out would reduce the amount $1,295, and that the committee would make other reductions if the appropriation could not be increased.

Alderman Woodward was in favor of concurring with the action of council in adopting the report, but was against a reduction of lights. Alderman Mayson thought the committee had no right to cut out the arcs under the contract with the Georgia Electric Light Company.

Alderman Mitchell favored the report of the committee. Several of the aldermen wished their reasons to go on record in voting, but Chairman Dimmock ruled this was out of order. The action of council was finally concurred in by a vote of three to two, as follows: Yeas, Woodward, Mitchell, Turner; nays, Rice, Mayson.

The resolution granted City Electrician Harper authority to employ help in his office was unanimously killed, because the resolution read $25 a month, when the electric light committee only agreed to give Mr. Harper $50 in all. This was evidently a mistake on the part of the framer of the resolution.

All other matters passed by council were concurred in.

DEKALB COURT CONVENES.

Spring Term Will Begin Monday with a Large Docket To Be Cleared by Judge Candler.

The superior court of DeKalb county will convene next Monday morning. It will be the beginning of the spring term and a large docket is ready to be cleared. Judge Candler is now in Jacksonville, Fla., but will return in time to convene the court.

The civil cases will be called first. Land cases that have been pending for many years will come up. A number of damage suits will be heard, principally against the railroads. Other business of importance will be disposed of during the first week.

The criminal cases will be called during court. If the decision from the supreme court in the Flanagan case comes in time and a new trial is granted, the prisoner will be given a hearing as to his sanity or insanity in a short time. It is thought by his attorneys that the decision will not be given out by the supreme court in time for the case to come up at the present term.

Ed Hardin, charged with the murder of J. H. Polk, will be tried, if evidence to warrant his retention develops at the preliminary hearing. The jail holds now a large number of negro prisoners charged with sundry offenses.

The recommendations of the grand jury at this term are expected to contain some interesting things in regard to the manner in which the affairs of the county are conducted. It will be organized immediately upon the assembling of the court.

Rather Young Martyrs.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

That the inherent and almost universal love of liberty pervades all portions of the western hemisphere is illustrated by an incident which occurred in the city of Bogota, United States of Colombia. Like its sister states, Colombia has passed through the long and trying periods of Spanish oppression, of revolution and of final independence, so that even the children of Spanish-American countries know what the word liberty means.

In the suburbs of the capital of Colombia, the city of Bogota, is located the Jesuit college of San Luiz Gonzala. It is devoted almost entirely to the education of young boys, and is under the direction of Senor Aurelia Martin Cabrera.

One morning in the early part of September last the class assembled before breakfast and addressed their instructor in the following language:

"Senor Director, we desire to make a donation."

"Very well. And you have made your collection?"

"No—or, rather—yes," replied the speaker. "I don't understand you. Yes or no?"

"Well, yes," finally answered the children.

"And what is the amount of your collection?"

"We do not know—because——"

"Because what?"

"Because it is the value of cost of the rolls we have each morning for breakfast. We have resolved to do without them, and to give the amount to——"

"No, boys; the sacrifice is too great for young children and students like yourselves; I cannot permit it."

"But, Senor Director, we have nothing else to give, and those poor fellows——"

"What poor fellows? Who do you refer to?"

"Why, the Cubans! the poor Cubans. They are fighting for liberty, and, it is said, they have no food—that they are starving to death. Please send them our rolls. We can get along very well without them."

The generosity and earnestness of the children made a deep impression upon the director, and it is said that the tears came to his eyes as he reluctantly gave his consent. Certainly it is that the daily order for breakfast rolls has been countermanded, and that not only the children, but the director, go without the usual morning bread.

SANG AND DANCED IN PRISON

Women Hold an Orgy Behind the Bars.

CREATURES FREE FROM CARE

They Pranced Over the Prison Floor and Sang Old-Time Sacred Songs, Then Slept Peacefully.

The portion of the city prison dedicated to the negro women was turned into a concert hall and ballroom last night.

There is no situation in life which will prevent the average darky from dancing and singing, and the iron bars and gloomy cells did not throw a damper over the fifteen women last night when it was proposed to have a "high old time." One of the women was thoughtful enough to ask permission of the turnkey to let them dance and sing a little. They were told they could sing and dance all they wished, provided they were not noisy.

With the walls of a prison surrounding them and the prospect of many days in the chaingang staring them in the face, these creatures of the lowest type of human degradation sang and danced for an hour with an abandon and joyfulness which showed that care and trouble were as foreign to them as opulence and wealth.

One of the women was nearly sixty years of age, and yet she joined in the dance as chipper as a woman of twenty.

A woman who wore a red scarf about her head whistled and patted her hands and this furnished the music for the occasion. The dancing was in one of the corridors into which the cells for the females open. It is about thirty feet long and about ten feet wide. The floor is of smooth asphalt. Four at a time the women danced a sort of jig and shuffle combination. They were closely watched by a woman who was to decide which of the women was the best dancer.

Up and down the corridor, their figures casting weird shadows on the gray, cold floor, the women skipped and circled like a lot of gnomes in the Catskill mountains.

A young woman was sleeping on a red blanket in a corner and she was the only one who did not join in the orgy. Finally one of the dancers guyed her about being "too stuck up" to have a good time, and the woman on the blanket replied, with a yawn:

"Le' me tell you, 'oman, I 'spects ter be gwine ter de stockade termorrow, and I wants ter be rested when I gits dere, fur dey sho' does make you work when dey gits you."

When the dancing was ended and the "judge" had rendered her decision, giving the imaginary prize to a little black woman called, in Decatur street parlance, the "Toad," the singing began. It was just like all negro singing, and although it was in a prison and being executed by as bad a lot of humanity as could be well got together, the songs selected were hymns. For half an hour the singing was kept up and many of the old-time hymns were chanted in that low, trembling tone which only the negro can execute. The concert wound up with a genuine Ethiopian rendition of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

Then quiet reigned, and soon the women were sleeping as peacefully and gently as if they were lying on downy beds in a royal palace.

Lights and Shades.

Brown Hearing.

The Brown hearing which has been before Judge Felton at the state library was continued yesterday and the entire day was consumed. A number of arguments were made. The case will go to the jury today or tomorrow.

Will Be Called Today.

The case against Henry E. Moody, charged with bigamy, will be called this morning before Justice Landrum. The state is represented by Mr. T. Cuyler Smith and the defense by Mr. Oscar Parker. Both sides have announced ready.

Death of Ira Deitz.

Ira Deitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Deitz, died yesterday afternoon at their residence, 212 Piedmont avenue. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed and will be announced later.

Whipping Boss Appointed.

On the recommendation of the prison committee Governor Atkinson yesterday appointed J. W. Mitchell whipping boss for penitentiary companies No. 1 and 2 at Albany.

Board of Pharmacy.

The spring examination of the State Board of Pharmacy will take place at a meeting of that body to be held in the senate chamber of the state capitol on March 8th. At this meeting applicants for license to practice pharmacy in Georgia will be examined by the board. It is expected that quite a number of applicants will prepare for the examinations.

Valentine Party.

There will be a valentine entertainment on Monday night at the residence of Mr. C. H. McHan, corner East Fair and Martin streets, given under the auspices of the Ladies' Union for the benefit of the Fifth Baptist church.

Will Address Colonial Sons.

Mr. T. Cuyler Smith leaves for Savannah tonight, where he goes to attend the meeting of the Sons of Colonial Wars. The meeting will be held tomorrow, the anniversary of Oglethorpe's coming to Georgia. Mr. Smith will make an address to his fellow members of the order. A banquet will be given by Mr. J. P. Carson, governor of the province of Savannah.

Baptist Young People's Union.

The quarterly mass meeting of the city Baptist Young People's Union will be held at the Central Baptist church tonight. Besides an interesting programme of music and short addresses the election of officers for the ensuing six months will be held. It is expected that all the local unions composing the city union will be represented by large delegations.

John Satterfield Pardoned.

On recommendation of the prison commission Governor Atkinson yesterday pardoned John Satterfield, of Lumpkin county, who was serving a sentence of twelve months in the chaingang. The reasons for the pardon as stated by the commission were very strong.

A Mock Trial Will Be Held.

A mock trial will be held at the Boys' High school this morning. The case will be called at 11:45 o'clock, Clarence Haverty acting as judge. The prosecutor will be W. F., alias Sarah Frances, Parkhurst, Jr., and the defendant, J. Arch Avary. The suit is for breach of promise, Sarah Francis claiming $3,000,000 damges. A number of invitations have been issued and the boys expect to have a laughable entertainment.

Mason Gets Eight Years for Murder.

Bristol, Tenn., February 10.—(Special.)—In the county court today the jury in the case of W. M. Mason for the murder of John Clark last September returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. Ten of the jury were for hanging.

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DuBOSE CO.

Some Trimming Talk.

FOR SOME DAYS past we have mentioned in a general way the beauties of the new spring trimmings. Today we speak more to the point, giving you a better idea as to "what is what;" giving you an idea as to prices, etc. We have the largest and best stock of Laces and Embroideries in the south. Bold assertion this, but we stand ready to be put to test. For years patrons from all over Georgia have gathered about our counters displaying these dainties, until we doubt not that there is a hamlet so remote in the state but that some bride has spent the proverbial honeymoon, wrapped in the comfort of mind, that her trousseau was trimmed with laces and embroideries bought from C.-J.-DuB. Co. Today we are better prepared to serve you than ever, having a larger stock than ever in the past, which consequently demands lower prices. Read what we have to offer.



Torchon Laces.. It's our boast that there is not a yard of Torchon Lace in our stock but hand-made Belgium lace. These are underwear laces par excellence. Can't be excelled for wear, withstanding the hard usages of the laundry. An elegant new line from ½ inch to 1½ inches wide, with insertions to match 8c, 10, 12 1-2c

Smyrna Laces.. A lace of the same school as the Torchon, with a distinguishing characteristic of a finer thread, and most dainty in design. This lace, for fine, hand-made lingerie. New and beautiful patterns, from ½ inch to 4 inches wide, with insertions to match, all widths . . . . . 10c to $1.50

Point de Paris Laces . . . . . . This is a '98 lace, new and very effective styles. A lace for very elaborate lingerie where a showy effect is desired, at an inexpensive cost. Our line of this new point is very complete, and can be had from an inch wide to five, at . . . . 10c to 50c

Cambric Embroidery These, as well as the foregoing items, are suggestions for underwear. The line of widths is practically unlimited, with insertions and all-overs to match, either in close or open work, beginning at 1 and running to 5 inches wide, at 8c, 10c, 15c

Mechlin Laces.. For trimming organdies and wash dresses, these are in high favor. A new creation of filmy texture in white or black, with enough patterns to please the most whimsical. In widths of ½, 1 and 1½ inches, at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c

Neck and Sleeve Laces The newest and most ultra things in neck and sleeve laces are Point de Lierre, Hand-run Oriental and Wide Mechlins. The Hand-run Oriental is an elaborate lace, being over run with a silk thread by hand, on a delicate filmy foundation. These . . . . . 50c to 60c Point de Lierre, another new lace of same character, but more expensive, 75c to $1.50

Spanish Flounces Distinctly the new and most desirable things for evening dresses are the new Spanish Flounces. These are made in combination of lace and embroidery insertions, running around or lengthways of the skirt, and are built over an evening shade of silk. Coming with these skirts are the all-overs and narrow rufflings for waists, making a most harmonious whole. We have put forth an unusual effort in obtaining the choicest patterns and believe we are justified in the assertion that we are showing the strongest line of Spanish Flounces outside of two or three of the largest eastern cities.

Chantilly Laces . . . A beautiful line of this popular lace and insertions are now on display. Coming in black only it will be in high demand for trimming wash fabrics, as a contrast in trimming seems to be in good favor this spring. Put up in bolts of 12 yards, per bolt . . . . . 75c to $1.50

New . . . Footings In white or black, in cotton or silk, in plain, dotted or La Tosca styles, are our new footings. Particularly strong is this line, with prices ranging from the finest silk La Toscas, to the plain ones at . . . . . 8c to 10c and dotted ones at . . . . . 7½c to 25c

Valenciennes Laces . . . . . The most useful, general purpose Lace in our stock. All widths are here: narrow, medium and wide, with insertions to match; an ideal Lace for trimming Infants' and Children's Dresses—put up 12-yd. bolts; prices beginning at 25c bolt. Also dainty patterns in these for making Lace Handkerchiefs, yard . . . . . 10c to 25c

Real Valenciennes Laces Considerable pride is centered in our stock of Real Val. and English Thread Laces. These are the Laces appreciated by the connoisseurs and justly so, as they are the aristocracy of the Lace family; almost innumerable patterns, in widths from ½ to 2 inches, per yard 40c to $2.50

Point Venise Lace. . . . . . A rich, heavy Lace used as an applique trimming on silks, brocade satins and velvets. These in abundance here, with insertions to match, from one-half inch wide, at 25c per yard, to 9 inches wide at $4.50

Plauen Laces.. A heavy Lace with a crochet effect, to be used as above. This has a distinct feature of being crocheted on a very filmy texture, which is afterwards eaten out with an acid leaving the thread work to stand out in bold relief. Price, according to width, from $1.50 to $4.50

Duchess Laces. . . The ne plus ultra trimmings for fine satin brocades, velvets and silks—an heirloom lace par excellence—not in a single pattern here, but enough to give you an exclusive choice. These in 2 to 4-inch widths, at $2 to $5.50 yard; same Lace with round point medalions, in 5 to 9-inch widths, from $10 to . . $20.00

Mail... Orders A postal addressed to our Mail Order Department will bring you samples or any information you may desire about the above. This, for the benefit of our out-of-town friends.

A Bit of History

For thirty-two years it has been the policy of this house to place no restrictions upon the wares we have to offer. Anything we make a price on is for sale to a retail trade, whether it's one piece or a gross—one yard or a bolt. No restrictions to those who favor us with their patronage.

LONSDALE DOMESTIC, cut from the bolt or by the bolt . . . . . 5c yd

A SPECIAL LOT of Merrimack, Windsor and Punjab Percales . . . 10c yd

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DuBOSE CO.

"LET THEM FIGHT," CRIED THE JUDGE

Justice Landrum Orders Disputing Lawyers To Fight It Out.

BAILIFFS STAND IDLY BY

Court Commands Spectators and Witnesses Not To Interfere.

"POLICE," SCREAMS A TIMID WOMAN

But Bailiffs Do Not Allow Officer To Make Any Arrests—Lawyers Decide Not To Fight.

IT WAS an exciting scene in Justice Landrum's court yesterday afternoon when the judge ordered a space cleared that Attorneys Frank M. Hughes and George A. Carter might fight to a finish.

The lawyers would have followed the judge's instructions had the officers not interfered. The policeman who separated the men was called for by a witness, but when he arrived he was roundly scored by the officers of the court. They said they were amply able to keep order in the court and prevented the policeman from making any arrests.

After the close of the trial the wife of the prosecutor caused a sensation by telling Judge Landrum her opinion of him and of the justice he hands out. From her remarks it was evident she placed a very low estimate on both.

The case that caused these breezy episodes was that of W. C. Harkins, charged with larceny after trust, an account of which appeared in The Constitution yesterday morning. W. H. Blackstock, it appears, agreed to furnish a stock of groceries for Harkins. They were to settle every month, the profits to be divided equally between them.

At the end of the first month there were no profits. The loss amounted to $30, and this Blackstock was obliged to lose, as Harkins had no money, it is said. Blackstock charged that Harkins had appropriated $3 a few days ago, and it was for this the warrant was sworn out. Blackstock was represented by Mr. Hughes and Harkins retained the services of Mr. Carter.

The case was called yesterday afternoon and both sides announced ready. A little preliminary sparring was done over some bills and a contract, which were in court, each attorney announcing it the duty of opposing counsel to introduce them. This warmed up the blood of counsel somewhat, but it was mild to what followed.

The state had introduced about half its evidence when Mr. Carter rose in his place and announced that Mr. Hughes was attempting to pull wool over the eyes of the court.

Mr. Hughes was on his feet in an instant. "Did you say, Brother Carter," he said, "that I was attempting to pull wool over the eyes of his honor?"

"Yes, sir, I did say it," replied Mr. Carter, unabashed.

"Then sir, you are an infamous, lying scoundrel," said Mr. Hughes, excitedly.

"Let Them Fight," Said the Judge.

"You are another," chirruped Mr. Carter instantly, in angry response.

Carter, small in stature, but well made, was trembling with ill-suppressed excitement, and Hughes's hand shook as he raised it and advanced to meet his brother attorney. At this juncture several onlookers sprang forward as if to interfere, but Judge Landrum took a hand in the game.

"Stand aside there," he called, "let them fight it out."

This was a startler for the crowd and for a moment even the would-be combatants seemed dazed.

The men again began to circle around each other and a fight appeared imminent.

"Police, police!" shrieked one of the witnesses in the case, and Patrolman Jones, who was near the court, rushed in.

"Arrest that man; he has a pistol!" shouted Attorney Hughes above the din, pointing his finger at Mr. Carter.

"No, you don't," said Bailiff Wimbish, coming forward and taking Carter by the arm. "The bailiffs are able to keep order in this court without the aid of the police."

Jones then left and order was restored in the courtroom. Everybody smiled and appeared happy and the case was soon ended. After the state announced closed, Justice Landrum stated he did not wish to hear from the defense, as he was convinced that the grocery business was a partnership and would have to be settled by civil action.

"What sort of a court is this!" shrieked Mrs. Blackstock, rising and advancing toward the judge until she stood directly in front of his rostrum. "Where is your justice?"

"But, madam, I"—began Justice Landrum, but he went no further. The sound of his voice seemed to work Mrs. Blackstock into a fury.

"A low, sneaking rascal steals my money and you turn him loose. Where is your justice? There ain't no justice in court. Not in this court.

"But there are other courts in this town. Courts where I can get justice. What sort of a judge are you, anyhow?" and Mrs. Blackstock having said this at the top of her voice, seemed utterly exhausted, and suffered herself to be led away by her husband.

Judge Landrum mopped his brow and said: "Didn't those lawyers have a time. I wanted to see them fight. I told everybody to keep away, but they separated them anyway. I wish they had fought."

Commercial Congress Adjourns.

Tampa, Fla., February 10.—The south and west commercial congress has finally wound up its business and some of the delegates have departed for their homes. The day was spent by them on an excursion down Tampa bay on the steamer Margaret, tendered by President H. B. Plant.

STAMP COMPANY GOES TO COURT

An Injunction Against City Was Filed Yesterday.

RESTRAINING ORDER GRANTED

Stamp Company Can at Least Do Business Until March 5th, Date of the Hearing.

The city was enjoined yesterday afternoon from enforcing the anti-stamp ordinance adopted at the last session of the council, Monday afternoon. In the absence of Judge Lumpkin from the city, Judge W. H. Felton, of the Macon circuit, granted a temporary injunction on the petition of the International Trading Stamp Company, and several local firms now using trading stamps. March 5th, at 10 o'clock a. m., was set as the date for hearing the petition. Colonel N. J. Hammond and Rosser & Carter represent the stamp company.

The grounds on which the petition attacks the ordinance is that it violates both the state and national constitution and that it is abridging the rights of private citizens and commercial institutions.

The petition claims the city of Atlanta has never been given authority to enact such a statute, and that it cannot be enforced. It is further claimed that as the city has already granted the stamp company license to operate in Atlanta, it would be a great injustice to deprive it of this privilege before the expiration of the license.

The petition claims such legislation is not impartial in that it opposes a certain class of merchants.

The case will be heard by Judge Lumpkin and the fight promises to be one of the warmest that has taken place in the courts in some time. The stamp company is determined to exert every effort to remain in the city, and the city attorney will try to uphold the ordinance. The outcome is doubtful, and will be watched with great interest. The stamp company can continue business as heretofore under Judge Felton's order.

Bussey, the old hat man, is advertising to buy up all trading stamps in the city, offering to give 25 cents a hundred. The stamp company is urging their friends to hold on to their stamps and not sell them to Bussey or any one else.

MANAGERS MAKE REPLY.

Mutual Reserve Fund Agents Make a Statement in Regard to Raise in the Rates.

The state managers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association yesterday talked about the objections made to an increase in the company's assessments. Some of the policy holders are in no mood to listen to explanations. They cannot understand why three large increases should be made in so short a time, and they are still making vigorous kicks against the increased assessment.

Messrs. Tumlin and Toombs, the state managers for the Mutual Reserve, furnished the following statement to The Constitution yesterday:

"The article which appeared in today's issue of The Constitution is calculated to mislead. The raising of rates by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association on the old fifteen-year class was provided for in the policies; the company has been carrying these members at a mere nominal rate, and much less than any old line company would have done; and, as Mr. T. B. Neal, president of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, says, the company is carrying out its contract, and he indorses its action.

"The rate now charged on our five-year combination option policy is gotten from the standard mortality table of the oldest companies, and is considered ample to meet all requirements, and no raise will ever be made on them; had the company not done just what they did in regard to the fifteen-year class, it would be charged with dereliction of duty.

"The company paid out more than $4,000,000 in death claims in 1897, and nearly $200,000 in Georgia alone. The company has over $3,000,000 assets and over $3,000,000 reserve or emergency fund; has $3.33 for every dollar it owes."

QUEER LOT OF NICKNAMES.

Used To Designate Some of the Police Court Characters.

A few days ago there was published in The Constitution a story about two negroes who were tried in the police court with the nicknames of "Gray Eye" and "Pretty Boy." Yesterday Patrolman Jim Shepard, whose beat is on Decatur street, furnished a reporter of The Constitution with the following list of nicknames of police court characters:

Scratch Easy, Hunchie, Chip, Late Walk, Old Hen, Whiskers, Dude, Lightning, Black Diamond, Sleepsie, Foot, Monk, Shamrock, In-de-way, Happy Sal, Blackshine, Goober, Smokie, Hog-eye, Jack-de-bar, Red, Jack Rabbit, Plunkie, Duty-Deeler, Roustie, Blue Steel, Step Quick, Dun Kid, Frog, Cricket, Old Louise, Drag Well, Squatty, Toad, Scouter, Buttermilk.

MR. CRAWFORD COMES TONIGHT.

Large Audiences Are Promised for the Lecturer.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford will arrive in the city tonight. He will be received by members of the Young Men's Christian Association and entertained until the hour for the lecture tomorrow afternoon. Nearly all the seats in the auditorium for both lectures have been sold and Secretary Luther expects to have out his "standing room only" sign.

The lecture in the afternoon will be "How I Came To Write Mr. Isaacs." This will be of interest on account of the popularity of the book. At night Mr. Crawford will lecture on "Pope Leo XIII in the Vatican." Both lectures are pronounced very fine and Mr. Crawford will probably be given an ovation.

Lexington Sale Continues.

Lexington, Ky., February 10.—The fourth day of the Woodward & Shanklin's sale of trotting bred horses brought out another large crowd. Bidding was lively. The better class of horses sold higher than yesterday, but the average was no higher on account of the number that sold for very small prices. Only two brought over $500, as follows:

Dorsey, b. s., 4, by Egotist-Crepon, by Princess; to J. M. Lewis, Urbana, O., $1,570.

Young Jim, b. s., 24, by George Wilkes-The Lear Mare; to Frank Shropshire, Leesburg, Ky., $775.

AMERICAN MALT WHISKY

The best Whisky put up in glass. For family and medicinal use it is unequaled,

Rose Valley The Very Perfection of Blended Whiskey.

S. GRABFELDER & CO., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

ALBERT L. DUNN, Selling Agent, Box 657, Atlanta, Ga

sun tues fri

THE REVELRY WAS A DANCE OF DEATH

Coroner Investigates the Killing of Clint Suttles Wednesday Night.

SLAYER HIMSELF IS DYING

Peter Brown Was Stabbed Twice by the Man He Killed.

CORONER'S JURY SAYS IT WAS SELF DEFENSE

How the Fatal Quarrel Began—The Ballroom Floor Stained with Blood—Suttles's History.

THERE was a full investigation by the coroner yesterday morning of the fatal fight at the country dance near the city Wednesday night, and the verdict was that the killing was justifiable.

While the inquest was being held over the body of Clint Suttles physicians were at the home of Peter Brown, the man who killed Suttles, trying to save his life, for he had received two ugly stabs with a knife in the hands of the man whose lifeblood had stained the ballroom floor.

The story of how death came as an unbidden guest to the dance was told in yesterday's Constitution. In a country house four miles from the city and a mile west of Fain's store, and not far from Fort McPherson, a dance was given Wednesday evening by Mrs. Kelsey and her son and daughter. A number of young people had been invited from the city and there were present several residents in the country. Five or six young men, whose character for order and sobriety is not reported as the best in police circles, were in attendance, and among these was Clint Suttles, aged about twenty years, who resided with his mother, Mrs. S. F. Suttles, of No. 23 Beerman street. Charley Brown, better known as "Pete" Brown, was another of the guests. About 11 o'clock Suttles and Brown engaged in a quarrel and the end of it was that Suttles stabbed Brown twice and Brown sent three bullets into Suttles's body, one of which pierced his heart.

The facts as brought out at the coroner's inquest yesterday were as follows:

About 11 o'clock Wednesday night while a dance given by Mrs. Kelsey in her country home was at its height Pete Brown walked upon the floor with Miss Kelsey as his partner and took a position at the head of the set which was then forming. A few minutes later Clint Suttles walked up with a young woman as a partner and took the head of the set.

"This place belongs to Miss Kelsey and myself," said Brown.

Suttles flushed up and exclaimed:

"You are a liar."

As quick as lightning Brown drew back his hand and slapped Suttles's face.

Bloody Fight Begins.

Suttles took his knife from his pocket and made a savage stab at Brown's face. Miss Kelsey threw up her hand to protect her escort and the blade gashed her wrist. A second stab by Suttles sent the blade into Brown's neck.

During the difficulty Brown had been backing toward the door as if he was anxious to get out, and when near the door, and while Suttles was still pursuing him with the open knife, he drew his pistol and fired one time. The ball struck Suttles a glancing shot on the forehead, making only a slight wound.

Brown hurried away from the house, and when about seventy-five yards off jumped into a hack which was waiting. Suttles was close behind him and drove his knife blade into his antagonist's back. Brown, while sitting in the hack, pointed his pistol toward Suttles and fired twice in rapid succession. One of the balls struck Suttles in the shoulder and the other went straight through his heart.

Suttles reeled and fell headlong upon the ground. His death was instantaneous. He was picked up and carried back into the ballroom. For some reason the music had not stopped playing and the dead man was borne into the house while the fiddles were giving out a lively waltz. But when the truth was known some one rushed in, and, holding up a finger, whispered:

"Hush!"

Then came a panic in the frightened crowd. Women screamed and rushed out of the place. In their hurry some of them stepped into the blood which was staining the dance-hall and their slippered feet left gory footprints upon the floor.

Miss Kelsey was suffering greatly from the gash across her hand, but in the excitement she allowed the blood to trickle upon her dress and it touched the gowns of others who were present, and a number of the women were rushing about with the dark red stains upon their garments.

Death at the Revelry.

The scene which a few moments before was one of gayety and revelry had become a chamber of death, and on all sides there were traces of human blood.

Suttles had by some strange chance, been laid upon the very spot where the quarrel had started and which had caused his tragic death. He had, at last, the coveted place on the ballroom floor.

Brown was driven away from the house in a hack by a friend toward the city, but they had not gone far when it was discovered that he was bleeding greatly from the wounds in his back and throat. He was taken out and carried into the home of Jim Goldsmith, a negro. The friend went off after a physician. He had not been gone long when three or four men came to the house and asked to see Brown. They were the friends of Suttles and they acted in such a manner as to excite the suspicions of the negro. He armed himself with an ax and told the crowd that he would brain the first person who entered the door. This had the effect of frightening the visitors off.

Brown remained at the negro's house until yesterday morning about 7 o'clock and was then taken to the home of his mother, Mrs. W. H. Brown, who resides at No. 139 Greensferry avenue. It was found that both his wounds were dangerous and the attending physicians could not hold out any hope of his recovery. There was a deep stab in the left side of the neck which caused considerable inflamation and another in the small of the back, which was thought to have penetrated the kidneys.

Killing Self-Defense.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Suttles came to his death from a pistol shot wound, the weapon being in the hand of Peter, alias Charley, Brown, and that the shooting was in self-defense.

Suttles had a bad reputation in police circles and only a few days ago was arrested for fighting his mother. He was tried in the police court on the afternoon of February 3d. The evidence was that he had asked his mother, Mrs. S. F. Suttles, for $10, and because she refused to give it to him, he attempted to assault her with a dinner fork. At the trial Recorder Calhoun said if he entered a fine Suttles's mother would pay it out of her hard-earned money, and to prevent that he would send Suttles to the stockade for six days without a fine. The young man was taken to the stockade and began to serve his sentence on the morning of February 3d. On February 8th, last Tuesday, he was turned out at noon, having been given a half-day for good behavior. The next night he was a corpse.

Brown is about nineteen years of age. He has hitherto borne a good reputation. He is a small man, not weighing more than 120 pounds. He saved his earnings when a clerk and a short while ago started a butcher shop of his own.

It is believed that Brown will die, and that a double tragedy will be the result of the dance at Kelsey's.

AT THE THEATERS.

The engagement at the Lyceum of Cora Van Tassell closes tomorrow night. Tomorrow afternoon a matinee for ladies and children will be given.

Last night, "Camille" was presented in an excellent manner. Tonight "Leah, the Forsaken," will be the bill. Miss Van Tassell has pleased her audiences this week, and has sustained her reputation established several years ago.

At the performance tomorrow night $25 will be given away. Tickets for this drawing are given at each performance.

The price of admission at the matinee tomorrow will be 11 cents for everybody.

It is seldom in these days, when plays are written for special people and special occasions that one has the privilege of seeing a really good play, well mounted and equipped in the way of actors and scenic effects. Such an opportunity will occur tonight at the Grand, when Denman Thompson will appear for the first time in this city presenting his celebrated play, "The Old Homestead." It is the most finished production of the decade. The most careful attention has been given by its author to the minute details of stage craft. Denman Thompson did not know how well he builded when he gave to the world this beautiful play. He aims to present a rural comedy faithfully portraying a class fast becoming extinct, a simple, honest minded countryman. So natural did he make his creation that the theater-going people recognized the grandeur characterized in the Swanzey farmer and paid it the tribute of greatness. The company is the strongest that has ever enacted this pretty idyl of New England life. Its musical features add greatly to its charm. There will be a matinee Saturday afternoon and a final performance Saturday night.

A pleasing double bill was presented last night at the Columbia. The first was a comedietta, entitled "A Game of Cards," and the second a perennial skit on the order of "Eight Bells." The trick scenery used in "A Hot Reception" was unique and clever and the fun ran fast and furious.

Tonight the Merrymakers will appear in a farce entitled "A Midnight Frolic." Those who like comedy will find it in this bill.

At the matinee Saturday a special "Humpty-Dumpty" will be put on for the children. Saturday night $25 will be given away to the party holding the lucky number.

"The Prisoner of Zenda," equally, if not more elaborate in scenery, costumes and effects than last season, will be presented at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday.

It will without doubt bring out one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the year, because the company, composed of many of the original Lyceum theater players and members of last season's excellent cast, is unquestionably one of the strongest on the road.

The company is headed by Howard Gould, who has earned an enviable reputation in the leading role, and includes Fanchion Campbell, R. F. McClannin, Robert Elliott, Grace Reals, Vaughan Glaser, Benjamin Montieth, Duncan Harris and others.

The Klimt-Hearn company, which will be seen at the Lyceum theater all next week, presents the strongest repertoire of plays ever seen here at cheap prices. The list is as follows: "The Inside Track," "Pawn Ticket 210," "Kidnaped, "Fanchan the Cricket" and "Christmas Bells." Up-to-date songs and specialties are introduced at every performance. Ladies' and children's matinees will be given daily except Monday.

Ladies accompanied by a person with a paid 30-cent ticket will be admitted free on Monday night, when Oliver Doud Byron's great melodrama, entitled "The Inside Track," will be the bill.

Miss Lillian Tucker, supported by Charles C. Vaught's comedy company, will play all next week at the Columbia theater, opening Monday night in "La Belle Marie." This will be be Miss Tucker's first trip to the south, but the splendid reputation this clever little star has earned in the New England states is something of a guarantee to local theatergoers.

What Happened to Him.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Oh, Henry," sighed Mrs. Wellwood, "I'm so ill I can't hold up my head. I wish you had come home earlier. I've been so lonesome."

"Sorry, my dear," said her fond husband. "It's particularly unfortunate that you're ill tonight. You know we are expected to be at the church this evening to help open the annual bazaar. Don't you think that you'll be better after you've had a cup of tea?"

"No," the sweet little woman replied, "the thought of tea is nauseating. There isn't any use trying to fight it off. I never get over these attacks inside of twenty-four hours. You must write a note to the pastor, explaining our absence. It's too bad, but it can't be helped."

Mr. Wellwood sat down and looked thoughtful for a little while. Finally, as if he had just remembered it, he exclaimed:

"By the way, I got a couple of passes for the theater tonight. How unlucky we are. I guess I'll go over and give them to the Brownings. It would be too bad to waste them."

Just then it was announced that tea was ready and Henry Wellwood went down to the dining room alone. He had got nearly half through eating when his fair young wife entered, and sat down.

"Why," he said, "I thought you didn't care to take tea this evening?"

"I feel a good deal better than I did a little while ago," she replied.

When they had finished tea he went out to the hall and began putting on his overcoat.

"What are you going to do, Henry?" Mrs. Wellwood inquired.

"I'm going to take these tickets over to the Brownings."

"Never mind," she said, in her sweetest tones, "we'll use them ourselves. My headache's almost gone and I think it will do me good to get out."

He took off his coat again and they went upstairs to get ready.

As Mrs. Wellwood was adjusting her hat, Henry said:

"Darling, will you forgive me if I tell you something?"

"What is it?" she innocently asked.

"That was just a joke about those passes. I haven't any, but we can go and help open the bazaar, now that you're better."

With a wild cry of distress the wronged woman threw herself down among the cushions upon the sofa, and Henry Wellwood has as yet been unable to convince her that his only reason for wishing to attend the bazaar was the fact that Mildred Hazelton, of whose beauty he had once unguardedly spoken, was to be there in the character of a gypsy fortune teller.

United States Marines Recalled.

Washington, February 10.—Captain Lutze, commanding the United States steamship Albert, at San Jose, Nicaragua, has cabled the navy department that he has recalled to the ship the force of marines and sailors landed two days ago at that place to protect the American consulate during the conflict between the government forces and the insurgents. Matters are reported to be still in an unsettled condition at San Jose.

THRILLING FIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS

Revenue Men Have a Desperate and Bloody Battle.

WHAT HENDERSON HAS TO SAY

He Tells the Story of the Wild Mountain Encounter.

ONE MAN SHOT AND TWO HORSES KILLED

Hopkins Was Wounded on His First Raid—Two Men Have Horses Killed Under Them.

A THRILLING story of a bloody battle between moonshiners and revenue men was told by Deputy Collector Henderson yesterday morning. He came to Atlanta from Blue Ridge and reported the fight to United States Revenue Agent Welborn Colquitt. Henderson returned to Blue Ridge yesterday afternoon. Deputy Collector Hopkins, who was on his first raid, was wounded in the serious encounter with the north Georgia outlaws. Horses were shot from under two officers. The wild battle lasted for quite awhile, and at the end the officers were victors.

Tuesday night Deputy Marshals Standley and Craigo and Deputy Collectors Hopkins and Henderson went from Blue Ridge out into the Rock creek district to make a raid. There were several stills which they wished to visit. The section where they went is the wildest in north Georgia. The inhabitants are all moonshiners and it is there that whitecapping is almost open.

A few miles from Blue Ridge a big bluff juts from the Blue Ridge range. While riding around this bluff the officers suddenly came upon an active still. Squatted around the still were six sturdy moonshiners, who seized their guns at the sight of the officers. The four officers were accompanied by a posseman named Long, and the party of five faced six desperate mountaineers. For several minutes there was a wild scene on the steep side of the bluff. Bullets and buckshot whistled through the air and cut holes in the trees around the still. The meeting collapsed so suddenly into aggressive hostility that no accurate aim was taken and no one was hurt. The moonshiners fled after a second round. The officers destroyed this still and rode on to raid another. They found the second one and destroyed it without any trouble.

Second Desperate Fight.

It was on the ride home that the fearful encounter with a motley mob of maddened moonshiners occurred. The six men had been angered by the destruction of their still and had summoned their friends. A warm reception was prepared for the revenue men. However, the officers were expecting an ambush or every one would have been killed at the first fusilade. Posseman Long was sent ahead on a livery stable horse to reconnoiter. Long was just opposite a very dense undergrowth on the mountain side when he heard the cracking of a twig as if some one had stepped upon it. He rode slowly and kept his eyes upon the dark, shadowy forest that lay on each side. Suddenly the moonlight shone down through the tree tops from behind a could and sent a stream of silver light glistening along a dozen shining gun barrels. With a wild whoop Long gave the warning to the officers behind, and putting spurs to his horse he galloped back toward them. The moonshiners didn't know that Long was an officer and at first refrained from shooting, but upon seeing the four officers they commenced firing into the party.

Then began one of the fiercest battles that has occurred in Georgia since the war. Deputy Marshal Standley rode bravely toward the moonshiners, but his horse was shot from under him. Long's horse was also killed under him. Standley unhorsed and on foot, was in a dangerous position and the moonshiners sent their bullets at him with a determined effort to kill. Professor Hopkins, who up to a week ago was a peaceful school teacher, and was on his first raid since being appointed a deputy collector, rode to te rescue of his comrade. The outlaws directed their aim toward him, and at the first fire he fell from his horse wounded. For several minutes the officers stood the fire of the mountaineers and then with a determined rush drove them down the mountain side. The officers were compelled to spend te night in the woods, with the exception of Henderson, who rode to Blue Ridge to get horses.

Another raid was made last night, but the result has not been learned.

CANNED CORN MADE HIM SICK.

Minister Attacked with Symptoms of Poisoning at a Hotel.

Pittsburg, February 10.—Rev. Dr. J. M. Beckley, editor of The New York Christian Advocate, arrived at Pittsburg last Monday night from New York and shortly after registering at the Hotel Lincoln, he was attacked with symptoms of poisoning.

After several hours of intense suffering, he recovered sufficiently to go to California, Pa., where he delivered a lecture on Tuesday night. He returned to Pittsburg yesterday and left for home last night.

His illness was ascribed to canned corn, which he had partaken of quite freely on a train while en route to this city.

He Dissolves the Assembly.

Montevideo, February 10.—Senor Juan L. Cuestas, the president of Uruguay ad interim, has executed his threatened coup d'etat and has issued a decree dissolving the assembly.

Will Survey Southwest Pass.

Washington, February 10.—The senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on the house resolution providing for a survey for the southwest pass of the Mississippi river.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

William R. Hammond. Lee J. Langley.
L. P. Skeen.
HAMMOND, SKEEN & LANGLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Offices—414-415 English-American Loan and Trust Company building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building. Atlanta, Ga.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 408 Equitable building.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

Names and Addresses.

We furnish names and addresses for sending out catalogues and circulars. Buyer and seller brought together. Press clippings on all subjects. We can push your business.
SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Atlanta, Ga.

Values That Convince

Here is a list of articles—indispensable household helps—whose value runs up in some instances as high as 50c. Your choice . . 10c

1, 2 and 3 quart tin saucepans, with cover.
Potato and Slaw Cutters.
Hardwood Towel Racks.
5 and 10-pound Japanned Tin Sugar and Coffee Canisters.
Nickel Call Bells.
All-bristle Scrub Brushes.
All-bristle Tumbler Brushes.
4-quart Tin Buckets.
4-quart Dinner Buckets.
4-quart Pudding Pans.
3-quart Coffee Pots.
Hair Brushes.
Muffin Pans—6 to 12 holes.
Silver Plated Knives and Forks.
Screwdrivers, best steel.
Automatic Cork Pullers.
Large Size Bread Knives, best steel.
Pointed Garden Trowels.
Pad Locks, best makes.
Galvanized Soap Dishes.
Sperry Mincing Knives.
Cold-handle Fry Pans.
Heavy Wood Handle Dippers.
Steel Enameled Cups.
Lot of odd After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers of Leonard's China.

For Five Cents.

Half-gallon Tin Cups.
Half-sheet Grater.
Steel Forks, with ebony and white bone handles.
3-quart Pudding Pans.
1-quart Measuring Cups.
O. K. Bread Knives.
Coat Hangers, made of copper wire,
Flesh Forks and Basting Spoons, all sizes.
Putz Pomade, for cleaning silverware.
Shoe Dobbers, iron or wood handles.

Leonard's China.

DINNER SETS—Worth $25, 100 pieces, dainty decorations, for $17.90

TEA SETS—Worth $8.00, Fifty-six pieces, for $6.00

Douglass Davison

57-61 Whitehall Street.

HIDES Out-of-town merchants and butchers will do wel to write us before selling. Edw. O. Mills & Co
References: R. G. Dun & Co.; Bradstreets. su-tu-fri.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1897, of the condition of the

Lion Fire Insurance Company

OF LONDON.

organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office, 197 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock	$4,125,000 00	
2. Amount paid up in cash	500,000 00	
3. Amount in notes of the stockholders	Nil.	
II. ASSETS.		
1. Market value of real estate owned by the company	$ 4,500 00	
If encumbered, to what amount	Nil.	4,500 00
2. Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee)		229,637 50
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company		
Par value	$468,000 00	
Market value (carried out)	477,677 50	477,677 50
4. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated with company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company, with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned thereon.		
Total par value	Nil.	
Amount loaned thereon (carried out)		Nil.
5. Cash in the company's principal office	$ 317 66	
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	130,783 53	
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	62,298 91	
Total	$193,410 10	
Total cash items (carried out)		193,410 10
8. Amount of premium notes upon which policies have been issued		Nil.
9. Amount of interest actually due and accrued and unpaid		10,880 65
10. Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire marine and inland risks		Nil.
11. All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore		Nil.
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$828,105 75
III. LIABILITIES.		
1. Losses adjusted and unpaid not yet due	$14,583 80	
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	38,056 91	
3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon	4,460 00	
4. Total amount of claims for losses	57,440 71	
5. Deduct re-insurance thereon	4,685 95	
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)		$ 52,754 76
7. Amount of dividends declared but not yet due		Nil.
8. Amount of borrowed money		Nil.
10. The amount of reserve for re-insurance		407,994 96
11. All other claims against the company		Nil.
12. Join stock capital actually paid up in cash		Nil.
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities		465,356 03
14. Total liabilities		$ 460,749 73
IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1897.		
1. Amount of cash premiums received		$ 311,104 39
2. Amount of notes received for premiums		Nil.
3. Received for interest		14,385 96
4. Income received from all other sources—Income from real estate		278 91
5. American branches of foreign companies will please report amount of remittances from home office during the six months		Nil.
6. Total income actually received during the last six months in cash		$ 325,772 26
V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1897.		
1 Amount of losses paid	$ 131,956 05	
2. Cash dividends actually paid		Nil.
3. Amount of expenses actually paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agent and officers of the company		87,936 63
4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states		4,617 79
5. All other payments and expenditures, viz.:		
General and agency expenses	$21,231 86	
Expenses on real estate	98 61	22,315 47
6 American branches of foreign companies will please report amount sent to home offices during the last six months		45,432 11
Total expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash		$ 292,252 96
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 10,000 00	
Total amount of insurance outstanding	67,643,717 00	

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, County of Hartford—Personally appeared before the undersigned Martin Bennett, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the United States manager of the Lion Fire Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. MARTIN BENNETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of January, 1898.
HENRY E. TAINTOR, a Commissioner for Georgia in Connecticut.

Name of State Agent—Wm. Lowe.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—Wm. Lowe & Co.

STOCKS WERE STRONG

Prices Advanced from the Opening to the Close.

LONDON QUOTATIONS HIGHER

Gave an Impetus to Opening Rise, from Which There Was No General Setback.

New York, February 10.—The most interesting feature of today's stock market was the manner in which it regarded the Spanish minister's resignation. In view of the sensitiveness in the recent past to everything connected with the Cuban question, its disregard of an incident involving so acute a phase of feeling is noteworthy. The view taken of the subject in Wall street was that the possibility of danger in it had been avoided by the firm and prompt manner in which the incident had been treated by the government. Prices advanced from the opening of the market. Quotations from London gave an impetus to the opening rise. There was no general set-back from the opening to the close. The only thing approaching it was an occasional pause in the advance, but this was simply due to a falling off in the buying, and not to heavy offerings. Upon a renewal of activity, the upward movement began again. Advices were not uniform and were not simultaneous. Considering the volume of the trading for the day, the rise in some stocks was notably small. In those which show large gains the advances were made at different times during the day, first one and then another group of stocks being taken up and pushed. The local traction securities scored the largest advances, and showed the heaviest dealings of any group in the list. The strength of the market showed a tendency to run to the specialties, and Tobacco, General Electric, Western Union and Susquehanna and Western preferred were conspicuous in the day's movements. Pullman added 5 more points to its remarkable advance. The mainstay of the market was the renewed buying on a large scale of New York Central and the strength of Northwest, Omaha and the other Vanderbilt stocks. The Grangers, as a group, were strong, Burlington leading. Noteworthy advances were also scored by Louisville, Grand Island and the Hocking Valley stocks. Adams Express was bid up 22 points over yesterday's bid price without eliciting any offers. American Express sold 2½ points over the last sale, and was bid up 2 points higher. There was a further easing in money rates today and sterling exchange continued firm.

The recent slight reaction in speculative bonds terminated today, and the general movement was again strong upward on a very large business. It was reported that $1,000,000 worth of a single issue has been taken for London account. Total sales $4,890,000.

United States 4s registered were ⅛ lower bid.

Total sales of stocks today 395,800 shares, including Atchison preferred 7,850, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 38,350, Erie preferred 5,520, Hocking Valley 7,570, Louisville and Nashville 11,820, Manhattan 23,820, Metropolitan 12,090, Michigan Central 5,160, Missouri Pacific 3,220, New York Central 38,150, Northern Pacific 16,630, Northern Pacific preferred 10,920, Rock Island 4,820, St. Paul 16,984, St. Paul and Omaha 4,530, Southern 4,850, Southern preferred 7,910, Union Pacific 11,465, Tobacco 15,520, People's Gas 5,150 Consolidated Gas 6,985, Pullman 5,577, Sugar 10,930, Western Union 4,420.

Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾ for demand and $4.83@4.83¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84 and $4.86½; commercial bills $4.82¾.

Silver certificates 56½@57¼c.
Bar silver 56½c.
Mexican dollars 45¼c.
Government bonds easier.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅝	St. Paul	96¼
do preferred	32½	do preferred	147
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	St. Paul & Om.	78¼
Canada Pacific	88¼	do preferred	148
Canada Southern	56¼	St. P. & M. M.	185
Central Pacific	14	Southern Pacific	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	Southern R'y	9¼
Chicago & Alton	164	do preferred	32⅛
C., B. & Q.	102⅝	Texas & Pacific	11¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	Union Pacific	34
C. C. C. & St. L.	36½	U. P., Den. & Gulf	8¾
do do pref.	80	Wabash	7
Del. & Hudson	112½	do preferred	18⅝
Del., Lack. & W'n	156¾	Wheeling & L Erie	2¾
Del. & R. G.	13⅛	do preferred	12¾
do preferred	52¼	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	16	Adams Express	187
do 1st preferred	42⅝	American Express	122
Fort Wayne	171	United States	42
Great Northern pref	158	Wells Fargo	116
Hocking Valley	7⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	108	A. Cot. Oil	20
Lake Erie & West'n	17⅛	do preferred	75¼
co preferred	74	American Spirits	8⅝
Lake Shore	192	do preferred	21⅜
Louisville & Nash	59⅞	Am. Tobacco	91¼
Manhattan L	117⅜	do preferred	115
Met. Street R'y	164⅞	Peoples Gas	98
Michigan Central	114	Consolidated Gas	188¾
Minn. & St. L.	28	C. C. Co.	185
do do 1st pref.	88	Colo. F. & Iron	23¾
Missouri Pacific	33⅝	do preferred	70
Mobile & Ohio	31⅛	Gen. Electric	38⅜
Mo., K. & T.	13	Illinois Steel	52⅞
do preferred	39⅛	La Clede Gas	43¼
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9½	Lead	35⅛
do preferred	32	do preferred	108⅛
N. J Central	95⅞	Nat'l Lin. Oil	18
N. Y. Central	118⅜	Pacific Mail	31⅞
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	15	Pullman Palace	182¼
do do 1st pref.	74	Silver Certificates	56¼
do do 2d pref.	38⅞	Stnd. Rope & Twine	8⅛
Norfolk & West	16½	Sugar	139¼
North American Co.	5⅛	do preferred	113
Northern Pacific	27	T. C. & I.	25⅝
do preferred	67¼	U. S. Leather	7
Ontario & Western	17⅛	do preferred	66⅝
Ore. R & Nav	51⅛	U. S. Rubber	17⅜
Ore. Short Line	24⅛	do preferred	70
Pittsburg	168	Western Union	92⅜
Reading	21⅝	Northwestern	130⅛
Rock Island	92⅞	do preferred	171
St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	C. G. W.	13¼
do do pref	57⅞		
BONDS.			
U. S. new 4s reg	128⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	117¼
do coupon	128¾	N. J. Cent. 5s	114⅞
U. S. 4s	113⅜	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	114¼	do 4s	103
do 2ds	100	Northern Pac. 1sts	119
U. S. 5s reg	113⅝	do 3s	63
do 5s coupon	113⅝	do 4s	97⅝
District 3 65s	120	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107¼
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	124¼
do Class B	107	Northwest Consols	142⅝
do Class C	100	do deb. 5s	118
do Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	115
Atchison 4s	93⅝	do 4s	97
do adj. 4s	64⅝	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	125
Canada So. 2nds	111½	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	100¼
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	112½
Chicago Terminals	87½	do 5s, t. r.	61¼
C. & Ohio 5s	116⅝	Pacific 6s, of '95	104
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	Reading 4s	86⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	110	Rio Grande W. 1sts	85
D. & R. G. 4s	95¼	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	94⅝
East Tenn. 1sts	107	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	119½
Erie Gen. 4s	73⅝	St. Paul Consols 7s	142½
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	78¼	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	120
Gen. Elec. 5s	100⅝	do 5s	116¾
G. H. & S. A. 6s	103	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	94
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	56
do con. 6s	107	Tenn. new set 3s	87
Iwa. C. 1sts	101	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	101¼
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	114	do Rg. 2nds	33
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	128¼	Union Pac. 1sts	127¼
		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	57¼
La. new consols 4s	102	Wab. 1st 5s	109⅝
L. & N. Uni. 4s	89½	do 2ds	80⅝
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	109⅝
M. K. T. 2ds	64¼	Virginia centuries	71
do 4s	90	co deferred	4½

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, February 10.—Stocks opened irregular and not very active. There was some feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome of the DeLome incident. Prices were in most instances a trifle higher. The market has been experiencing in these days of active agitation of the so-called Cuban question which means that every effort has been made by sensation mongers in the press and by the senators of the United States, who by some happy coincidence, introduce resolutions and make speeches just when bear speculators or sold out bulls in Wall street produce some depression in the stock market to agitate business interests with the fear of war. The week opened with alarming statements that a recent interchange of notes between the Spanish and the United States governments had created decided friction. This was promptly followed on Tuesday by the introduction in the United States senate of resolutions favoring early intervention in Cuban affairs. Notice was given of intention to discuss the question, and yesterday the flood of senatorial eloquence was let loose. Allegations that the Spanish minister at Washington had made a grievous exhibition of bad taste came yesterday to further the work of those interests which are endeavoring to retard the return of prosperity to this country. Glancing back at last Saturday's prices, it does not appear that the stock market has exhibited any panic under the pressure referred to, with a few declines extending to ½ per cent recorded. The more numerous losses are fractional and in several stocks there is more or less decided improvement over the close of last week. Within the three days, however, the various fluctuations and frequent intervals of feverishness have brought about considerable liquidation among the weak and moderately strong class of speculators. To this extent the individual losses ought to be a gain to the general position, and notwithstanding the plentiful supply of stocks in the stock loan department, there are doubtless more bear commitments at the stock exchange than there were a week ago. If the technical position of stock speculation was somewhat strained last week, it must have been corrected to no little extent.

London has sold about 3,000 shares of St. Paul and bought 12,000 of low priced stocks. Sales to noon 123,685 shares.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter

Atlanta, February 10.—The jingoism of the past week and the complications regarding the Cuban matter and the probable return of the Spanish minister were all ignored today, and the desperate shorts who have unsuccessfully sold the market for the past week bowed to the inevitable and ran to cover. The persistent buying by London and the conservative crowd here has been the feature. The railway earnings and numerous funding schemes are considerations which far outweigh political and diplomatic scarces.

The legitimate list, under the lead of New York Central, steadily advanced from the opening, showing net gains from 1 to 2 points, while the street railways were skyrockets.

Manhattan, which has been worked on rapid transit squabbles, asserted itself today and showed some of the movement we have expected.

Closing prices were at about the best and look higher for tomorrow, barring fresh war clouds.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Thursday's Closing Bids.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅛
Co. preferred	31⅝	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	31¾
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	138⅞	139⅜	138⅜	139¼	138¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36½	36¾
C. B. & Q.	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102⅜	101⅞
People's Gas	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98	97⅝
Canada Southern	56	56⅛	55⅞	56⅛	55⅞
D. L. & W.	....	....	....	156¼	156
Erie	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	15⅞
Edison Gen. Elec.	38⅝	38⅞	38	38⅝	37⅛
Amer'n Tobacco	89¾	91⅛	89⅝	91¼	89⅛
Jersey Central	95⅜	96	95⅜	95⅜	95
Lake Shore	191⅛	192⅜	191	192	191
National Lead	....	....	....	35⅛	35⅛
L. & N.	59	60	58⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Missouri Pacific	33⅛	33⅞	32⅞	33¾	33⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	25⅜	25	25⅜	25⅛
Northwestern	129	130⅜	129	130⅜	128⅞
Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
co preferred	32⅝	32⅝	32	32⅝	31⅞
North'n Pac. pref.	*66⅛	67⅜	66⅛	67⅛	67⅜
New York Central	116¾	118⅜	116⅜	118⅜	116⅛
Omaha	76⅝	78⅛	76⅝	78⅛	76⅛
Pacific Mail	31⅜	32	31⅛	31⅞	31⅜
Reading	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛
Rock Island	92⅝	93	92⅜	92⅞	91⅞
St. Paul	95⅜	96½	95⅛	96⅜	94⅛
Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33⅛	34	33⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	21¼	21½	20	20	20⅛
Western Union	91⅛	92⅜	91⅛	92⅜	91⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	65⅜	66⅝	65⅜	66⅝	65⅛
Manhattan	115⅛	117⅜	114⅛	117⅜	114⅜

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	109
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	102½
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	118	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 6s	101½
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	101	So. Car. 4½s	107½
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	115	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	108
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 5s, 1911	102
Atl'nta 4½s	104½	Col., S. C. grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	82
		Ala. Class A	107½

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	114		
Ga. Pac. 1st	118	Co income 6s, 1900	102½
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	180	185	Aug. & Sav.	93
Southwestern	93½		A. & W. P.	102
			do deben.	101

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s....133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s....116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s....100

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, February 10.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were quiet and dull. Dear money is beginning to have an influence, although it is not expected that it will have a really bad effect on the markets because the dearness is partly due to the healthy condition of trade. There were very large borrowings today from the Bank of England, amounting probably to £2,000,000.

Americans were above the New York parity, but except for Erie preferred and Union Pacific shares the market was listless. The pooling of 60,000 shares of Erie common and 50,000 shares of first preferred sold to a syndicate by New York, Susquehanna and Western stockholders at a reported price for the common of 15½ and for the preferred, which the pool cannot deal with for three months, is given as the reason for the strength today.

Gold is in strong demand for South America.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, February 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $216,787,258; gold reserve $165,369,712.

Foreign Finances.

London, February 10.—Closing: Consols for money 112 9-16; consols for the account 112¾. Canadian Pacific 90¾, Erie 18, Erie seconds 43⅝, Illinois Central 108¾, Mexican ordinary 23¾, St. Paul common 99⅛, New York Central 120, Pennsylvania 61½, Reading 11¼, Mexican Central new 4s 69¾, Atchison 13¾, Louisville and Nashville 60⅜.

Bar silver quiet at 26 1-16d.

Money 2½@2¾.

The rate of discount in the open market for the short bills 2¾ per cent; three months bills 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

The market for American securities fluctuated somewhat after a steady opening and then declined on desire among holders to realize. The closing tone was barely steady and the general demand generally light.

Weekly statement of the bank of England: Total reserved increase, £472,000; circulation decrease, £111,724; other securities increase £874,000; other deposits increase, £283,000; public deposits increase £1,049,000; net reserves increase £342,000; government securities decrease, £3,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is now 45 per cent.

Rate of discount of the bank is unchanged at 3 per cent.

Paris, February 10.—Business on the boards today was firm. International securities recovered influenced by the buoyancy of rentes.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows: Notes in circulation decrease 97,300,000 francs; treasury accounts current decrease 750,000; gold in hand increase 75,000; bills discounted decrease 170,325,000 francs; silver in hand decrease 1,425,000.

Paris, February 10.—3 per cent rentes 103 francs 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks.

Berlin, February 10.—Business was irregular on the bourse today. Americans fluctuated.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, February 10.—Coffee; Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, showed fair activity on European selling at opening, but subsequently became very quiet with weak undertone under heavier receipts at Rio and Santos and unsatisfactory European cables; closed steady 5 points higher; sales 6,250 bags, including March 5.60@5.65. Spot coffee, Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6¾; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild steady; Cordova 7½@15½; sales 1,000 bags Maracaibo private terms; 300 Savanilla private terms.

Sugar: Raw strong; fair refining 3 11-16; centrifugal 96 test 3 9-16; sales 800 tons Jamaica to arrive basis 89 test at 3 11-16. Refined firm; mold A 5 9-16; standard A and confectioners' A 5⅛; cut loaf 5¾; crushed 5¾; powdered and cubes 5½; granulated 5¼.

New Orleans, February 10.—Sugar: Open kettle quit at 2½@3⅝c; centrifugal very strong; white 4⅛@47-16; yellows 4@4 5-16; seconds 2⅜@3¾. Molasses strong; open kettle 14@27; fermenting 3c less; centrifugal 5@13.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, February 10—Apples, fancy $4.25@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.50 @3.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 60@75c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 13¼@13c. Nuts—Almonds 11c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@3½c; Georgia 3@3¼.

TRADING SPIRITED

Large Liquidation in Cotton Caused Somewhat Lower Prices Yesterday.

LIVERPOOL RESPONDED FULLY

Affected Prices Favorably, but Prominent Bulls Sold Heavily, Resulting in 6 Points Decline.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Easy; middling 5¾c.
Liverpool—Business good; middling 3⅜d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6¼c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
Galveston—Firm; middling 5 11-16c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Steady; middling 5½c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 5 9-16c.
Augusta—Firm; middling 5⅝c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 5½c bid.
Houston—Steady; middling 5 11-16c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 5⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK 1897
Saturday	701	196	1820	175	5557	7462
Monday	483	490	175	31	5865	9921
Tuesday	418	400	645	25	5638	10294
Wednesday	684	107	100	....	6222	10403
Thursday	429	140	365	199	6286	10344
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2715	1333	3105	420		

New York, February 10.—By Associated Press: Today's cotton market was steady, active and irregular with encouraging indications of broadening speculation. As the early cables reported an advance of 5-64d at Liverpool and later cables a further advance of 1-64d, our market on the first call started at an advance of 4@7 points, but the improvement tapered off as the later months were reached, and the opening call finished with the advance reduced to 1@2 points on the more remote deliveries. This reaction was the result of numerous later cables from the English market. Before noon all the advance was lost. Still later the Liverpool market showed renewed signs of great strength and activity with the closing firm at a net gain of 5 12-64d. Our market responded, but not without frequent and erratic fluctuations in prices. The break at Liverpool after the opening advance in the market was the result of an effort to weaken the markets in this country in order to make a better buying basis. Meeting with stubborn opposition, the foreigners changed front and bought heavily in their own markets and throughout this country as well, causing exceptional activity and creating a very nervous feeling. Investment buyers were also encouraged by favorable reports from the dry goods market in New England; also by advices from the south claiming that exporters were not only trying to buy in the larger markets, but were invading interior localities more deeply than ever before in search of supplies. The close was steady at a net loss of 5@6 points. Total sales of futures were 306,900 bales.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Thursday's Close.	Wednesday's Close.
February	6 06	6 07	5 97	5 96-98	6 01-03
March	6 08	6 09	5 99	5 99-6 00	6 04-05
April	6 12	6 12	6 03	6 02-04	6 08-09
May	[illegible]	6 15	6 05	6 06-07	6 11-12
June	6 16	6 17	6 10	6 09-10	6 15-16
July	6 19	[illegible]	6 11	6 11-13	6 18-19
August	6 22	6 24	6 15	6 16-17	6 21-22
September	6 22	6 22	6 15	6 15-16	6 20-24
October	6 22	6 23	6 15	6 16-17	6 21-23
November	6 24	6 24	6 18	6 16-17	6 22-24
December	....	....	....	....	....
January	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady; sales 306,900 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	37277	12243	81284	22648	1257084	995188
Monday	34374	27290	27010	27444	1246574	990449
Tuesday	35919	23606	21864	30102	1261378	983113
Wednesday	26658	17556	22997	21101	1245827	975482
Thursday	31439	11324	28800	385	1250187	981666
Friday						
Total	167025	94319	141897	101580		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February	....	August	5 81
March	5 59	September	5 83
April	5 64	October	5 87
May	5 69	November	
June	5 74	December	
July	5 78	January	

Closed steady; sales 75,700 bales.

Central Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 10.—Continued firmness combined with moderate activity characterized the cotton market Thursday. The principal influence came from abroad. Liverpool advices were especially bullish, reporting appreciable advances in both the spot and future markets, sales of 12,000 bales spot having been accomplished on a basis of 3⅜d for middling. Accounts from southern spot markets were also encouraging, and this and other factors dominant induced some buying, and did not prevent the market from experiencing the usual fluctuations incident to a bull session. Reports from various localities in New England were not especially interesting or effective. Receipts at the ports were estimated at about 28,000 bales.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 10.—Liverpool cables reported a good business at higher prices; spot sales 12,000 bales; middling uplands 3⅜d. Receipts 9,000 bales, all American. The future delivery market closed with a gain of 5 to 6 points over yesterday's close; tone firm. This was about in line with our advance of yesterday. The opening in New York was unchanged to 3 points higher. Renewed liquidation was in evidence during the early part of the session; also considerable selling by prominent bear operators, and under this pressure prices declined 5 to 6 points from the opening figure. However, at the decline there was considerable buying, supposed to be for Wall street and foreign account and prices quickly regained the early loss. The market ruled steady and unchanged until the last hour of the session. Under persistent selling by the bear crowd the market lost the advance, the final sales being about 5 to 6 points under yesterday's close. The closing tone was steady; total transactions 306,900 bales. The feeling is decidedly mixed at present. General sentiment is that some reaction is about due. The market has unquestionably displayed considerable strength during the past few days and liquidation has been on a heavy scale, but the demand has been sufficient to absorb all offerings. A big short interest has no doubt accumulated at this advance, and the long interest has materially decreased, which puts the market in a very healthy condition. However, Liverpool will be the controlling feature for the present. Port receipts continue on a liberal scale. Southern spot markets are a fraction higher.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 10.—The response by Liverpool to our strong closing of yesterday was the encouraging feature this morning. Their prices were higher all around, with sales of 12,000. The continued foreign demand has broadened the market and given confidence throughout the south, where spot is being held for advances, speculation is broadening and the general sentiment is changed, with the most optimistic feeling regarding the future. The realizing sales after opening were quickly absorbed. We have just interviewed the most conservative element on the exchange and find they are prominent buyers. Estimated receipts tomorrow: New Orleans 8,000 to 10,000 bales, against 4,334 last year and in 1895: Houston 4,500 to 4,700.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 10.—(Special.)—Very spirited trading, large liquidation and somewhat lower prices were the features of the cotton market today. Liverpool did everything this morning that the bulls could have asked. Spot prices were higher and the contract market advanced 5½ points. This report affected our market favorably and prices here opened from 1 to 6 points higher. Very heavy selling by some prominent local bulls prevented greater buoyancy at the opening. After the opening a declining tendency developed, owing to general liquidation, and although this was broken by a rally during the morning, the net result of the day's trading was a 6-point decline. The bears and those bulls who had sold out used their efforts to depress the market at the close. May opened at 6.15, dropped to 6.07, rallied to 6.15 and then declined to 6.05, closing at 6.06, with the tone of the market steady. Southern markets were firm and in most instances higher. Although we hardly think the advance justified and that the short interest has been practically eliminated, speculation is broadening and it might be well to use caution in short sales.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 10.—The advance in Liverpool exceeded the expectations of the local operators and brought buying orders from Europe and the west. From the south selling orders predominated, coupled with telegrams intimating that the advance would lead to a largely increased acreage, as these prices were remunerative to planters. The few local bulls took advantage of the active opening to part with their purchase, which showed a handsome profit during the week. Liverpool cabled that Manchester was short, and would not cover, a statement rather borne out by the smaller sales on the spot. Although the market acted easier on a small business after the opening, there is no desire to be short. This advance in the fact of what the trade thought were bearish factors has caused the largest short to cover this morning, while the experience of the week certainly did not encourage operations for a decline. It is rumored in Liverpool that a crop estimate of 11,500,000 bales has been issued. If this advance has stimulated the planters to increase the acreage, it will do the south more harm than good. Realizing sales by the buyers of yesterday and a few selling orders from Liverpool supplied the western demand during the afternoon. The close was attended with much excitement under this realizing. On the advance, the south was a seller, not a buyer.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, February 10.—The situation in dry goods is practically unchanged, but the market tone in both cottons and woolens is well sustained. In staple cottons the market is quiet with a fair demand recorded as coming from jobbers and converters for brown goods. Wide sheetings are in steady request without feature in any grade. Bleached goods are firm and with a fair demand recorded for the cheaper grades. Sellers are very firm in their position on all lines of staple cottons. Print cloths remain stationary at 2 3-16c for extras. Prints are quiet in all grades. Ginghams show no change, being in steady request. In woolen goods the market is quiet.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 10—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business good with prices advancing; middling uplands 3⅜; sales 12,000 bales; American 11,200; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,000; all American.

Futures opened firm with demand fair.

	Open'g	Close.	
February	3 21-64	3 21	Sellers
February and March	3 21-64	3 21	
March and April	3 21-64	3 21	Buyers
April and May	3 22-64	3 21¼	
May and June	3 22-64	3 22½	Sellers
June and July	3 23-64	3 23	
July and August	3 23-64	3 23¼	Buyers
August and September	3 23-64	3 24	Sellers
September and October	3 24-64	3 24	
October and November	3 24-64	3 24¼	Buyers

Futures closed firm.

New York, February 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 221 bales; middling 6¼; gulf 6½; net receipts 675; gross 8,419; stock 158,269.

New Orleans, February 10.—Cotton steady; sales 615; middling 5 9-16; receipts 9,701; stock 550,841.

Galveston, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5 11-16; sales 450; receipts 7,675; stock 203,511.

Mobile, February 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5½; sales 400; receipts 884; stock 44,428.

Savannah, February 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 403; receipts 3,190; stock 105,782.

Charleston, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5½ bid; receipts 50; stock 37,339.

Wilmington, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5¼; receipts 757; stock 64,801.

Baltimore, February 10.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; receipts 1,392; stock 36,218.

Norfolk, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; sales 530; receipts 1,921; stock 64,801.

Boston, February 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; receipts net 618; gross 1,618.

Philadelphia, February 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 6½; receipts 1,055; stock 13,547.

Memphis, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5 9-16; sales 4,200; receipts 2,384; stock 168,581.

Augusta, February 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝; sales 479; receipts 300; stock 58,780.

Houston, February 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5 11-16; sales none; receipts 4,736; stock 60,587; expected tomorrow 4,500.

St. Louis, February 10.—Cotton 1-16 better, firm; middling 5⅝; sales 387; receipts 4,086; shipments 4,003; stock 71,925.

PRICE OF PIG IRON ADVANCES.

Cleveland, O., February 10.—The Iron Trade Review this week says that Bessemer pig iron has been the interesting, not to say sensational, feature of the iron market the past week. In all the record of its surprising performances this is perhaps the most remarkable, both for its suddenness and for the temporary inability of the trade to read its significance.

Bessemer for prompt shipment from having sold at $9 in the valley on Wednesday of last week, had gone to $9.50 in the next two days and the distinct buying movement that brought the rise involved upward of 75,000 tons of prompt iron, besides 25,000 tons for later delivery.

It was but a step from the depths in which Central Western furnacemen found themselves, to a basis giving a small margin, at least above cost; and it was not until the surplus iron in the valleys had all been gathered up, most of it at prices below $9.50, that furnacemen realized that a strong consuming interest was the buyer. About 75,000 tons is credited to Pittsburg and the Cleveland and Chicago districts are reported to have taken smaller blocks, though the western interests participating in the buying is not definitely established. It need scarcely be said that the vents of the week have put a new face on the situation in the valleys and Pittsburg, and that the extent of the operations of the large steel companies as thus indicated have made pig iron producers hopeful who for weeks past have seen little chance for better things except in curtailment.

WILL CONTROL PIG IRON TRADE.

Cleveland, O., February 10.—In Cleveland iron circles the sensational story was circulated today that an effort is being made by the Carnegie Iron Company to form a trust, controlling the entire pig iron trade of the country.

Local iron dealers recently received communications from the Carnegie company urging that such a deal be considered, and advancing lengthy arguments to prove the benefit a trust would be to all concerned.

The promoters of the project propose to follow the same plan under which the big coal trust is being organized. They propose to bring all the leading producers into the combine and regulate their output by giving each member of the combine an allotment. It is proposed to regulate the allotment by figuring on the average of output of each firm during the past five years.

It is also proposed to establish a central selling company, which will be obliged to handle the output of the trust, placing it in the hands of the consumers.

Groceries.

Atlanta, February 10—Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5½c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4½c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5⅜@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; co bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.85; L. W. 1.15.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 10—Eggs 10@11. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12½@15c: demand light with market glutted. Live poultry turkeys 10@11c; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 15@17½c; small 12½@14; ducks, puddle 18@22½c; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 12½@14c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 9@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 75@85c per bu. Honey, null; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 10—Turpentine firm at 32¾; sales 60 casks; receipts 91. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; receipts 3,041; A, B, C, D, E $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.60, I, $1.70; K $1.80; M $1.85; N, 1.85@1.90; windowglass, $2.00; waterwhite $2.25@2.30.

Charleston, February 10 — Turpentine firm at 32; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none: D, $1.10; E F $1.15; G $1.15; H $1.20; I $1.40; K $1.50; M $1.50; N $2.20; window glass $2.40; water white $2.90.

Wilmington, February 10—Rosin, firm; strained $1.20; good strained $1.25; receipts — barrels. Spirits turpentine firm at 32@32½; receipts — . Tar steady at 95; receipts — bbls. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.40@1.50; receipts — bbls.

STRONG AND ACTIVE

Leiter Contracted To Move Large Amount of Wheat Holdings.

CABLES SHOWED FIRMNESS

Corn Moved Up a Cent and Oats a Fraction Higher—Provisions Closed Lower.

Chicago, February 10.—Confirmation of the news that the Leiter clique had contracted to move a large amount of its wheat holdings abroad was the overshadowing influence in wheat today. It made a strong and active market and helped by firm cables, resulted in an advance of nearly a cent in the May option. Wheat was not alone in the buoyancy. Corn moved up another cent and oats gained ⅜@½c. Provisions made new high levels, but heavy realizing broke the market and closing prices were irregular, 2½c higher to 2½c lower.

The first hour or so in wheat a marked undertone of strength was shown and prices moved upward. Opening sales of May, which closed yesterday at 95⅞@96c, were made at 96¼@96⅜c. Strength apparently came from Liverpool. Private advices from the English market told of rapidly decreasing supplies. Soon after the opening May dropped to 96⅛@96¼c on realizing, then a slow advance started, which carried the market up to 96½@96⅝, when a reaction occurred, May declining this time to 96⅜c. Sellers were not without encouragement. Northwest receipts were 415 cars, against 403 last week and 256 a year ago. Chicago receipts showed a small falling off—59 cars today, 8 of which were of contract quality. Crop reports were very favorable, Kansas messages stating that the prospects there, the best ever known and the outlook in Michigan was also good. News from Argentine caused some hesitancy for a time. Broomhall estimated the Argentine shipping surplus of 327,000,000 in bushels, and said he looked for shipments from that country to Europe this month of about 8,000,000 bushels. A report that between 800,000 and 900,000 barrels of flour had accumulated at New York was also influential in the second decline. About 11 o'clock the market again became strong and decidedly active. An authoritative New York dispatch put the flour stocks there at not to exceed 160,000 barrels outside of that already contracted for shipment. Everything else was, however, entirely overshadowed by the cash news. Reports that Joseph Leiter had contracted to ship 500,000 bushels of wheat by the Lehigh Valley road to the eastern seaboard, which were circulated yesterday was confirmed today, and it was further ascertained the wheat was going forward on a through rate to Europe. There was also rumors of other large lots to be moved out, half of it by rail and, though not entirely confirmed, were received with credence by traders. The Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were put at 534,000 bushels. By noon there was a big trade in the pit, and the prices under a general buying demand had advanced to 97@97⅛c. Many of the early sellers were forced to buy back their lines. The price was well maintained at the top for some time, but selling became freer late in the session and a reaction to 96⅝c took place, the market closing steady at that price.

Considerable interest was shown in corn, and the market in the main was very strong. Small country offerings, soft weather, good export demand and the strength of wheat were all factors. Professionals and leading commission houses were active buyers. Heavy realizing by holders caused some reaction, but the market was strong at the close. May ranged from 29⅝@29¾ to 29⅜c and closed ¼c higher at 29¼@29⅝c.

Oats were active and firm. The feature was the reported sale of 845,000 bushels for export. The large cash business had a good effect on business, many of the longs who unloaded yesterday buying again. There was good realizing at the advance, but all offerings were taken. May ranged from 25¼ to 24⅞c and closed ⅝c higher at 25¼c.

Trading in provisions was active with the feeling unsettled. A small opening decline due to large hog receipts was quickly recovered on good general buying and new high prices were reached. There was a heavy selling on the swell of lard and pork by packing interests and unloading finally became quite general. All the early advance was lost, the market closing steady. May pork 2½c higher at $10.62½; May lard 2½c lower at $5.07½ and May ribs 2½c lower at $5.17½.

Estimated receipts Friday: Wheat 33 cars; corn 525 cars; oats 260 cars; hogs 28,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	98	98	98	98
May	96⅜	97⅛	96⅛	96⅝
July	85	85½	84⅞	85⅛
Corn—				
February	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28
May	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	29⅝
July	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞
Oats—				
May	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25¼
July	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23½
Mess Pork—				
May	10.57½	10.75	10.55	10.62½
July	10.62½	10.70	10.62½	10.67½
Lard—				
May	5.07½	5.15	5.07½	5.07½
July	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.17½
Short Ribs—				
May	5.17½	5.22½	5.15	5.17½
July	5.22½	5.27½	5.20	5.22½

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	15,000	15,000
Wheat, bushels	44,000	6,000
Corn, bushels	365,000	149,000
Oats, bushels	225,000	233,000
Rye, bushels	6,000	......
Barley, bushels	24,000	1,000

PRICE CURRENT REPORT.

Winter Wheat Area Now Practically Bare of Snow.

Cincinnati Special to the Central Cotton, Stock and Grain Exchange—The Cincinnati Price Current says:

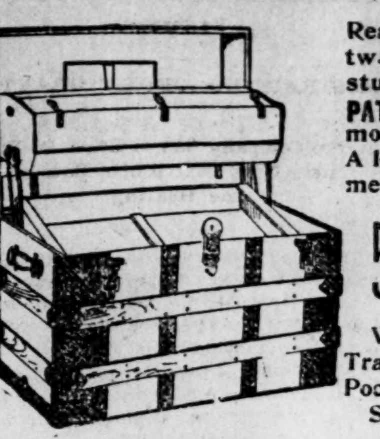
"The winter wheat area is now practically all bare of snow, and much of it has been suffering more or less from freezing and thawing conditions for several days. In portions of Indiana and Illinois there is decided apprehension of injury, but it does not yet appear that the extent of positive damage has been particularly important. In most of Ohio, Kansas, etc., the conditions are generally very encouraging. While the present conditions are in contrast with the favorableness which has so generally prevailed during this winter, it is not yet in order to assume that an unusual extent of drawbacks has overtaken the crop. It is in fact more consistent with the prevailing evidence that the position is one which, with favorableness hereafter, admits of average results or better. The recent cold weather bettered the road conditions, and more produce has been moved recently in many sections. There is, however, the continuance of restraining influences on the free selling of wheat and corn by the generally prevailing hope of higher prices. In the instance of corn, the current prices of cattle and hogs, expectations as to the future afford so good a margin in feeding operations that the great surplus of this grain is confidently held."

Central Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, February 10.—Advices from foreign sources would ordinarily have been classed among strengthening influences. Liverpool was irregularly higher Thursday and private cables said wheat was stronger in all positions with supplies rapidly decreasing. Argentine advices told of continued heavy rains and very light offerings. Some demand was reported from France and London cabled that there was a good continental demand for wheat. Conditions of a domestic nature, however, were of an entirely different color. Kansas reported the best crop prospects in years. The question is gradually growing why such points as New Orleans, Galveston, Denver and San Francisco, which have an aggregate of 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in store, should not be added to the visible supply points. Northwest receipts were heavy at 415 cars, against 403 last week and 256 a year ago. Minneapolis dispatches stated that with a continuance of the present favorable weather conditions receipts of wheat will hold until the middle of March. The Cuban situation was not even mentioned and apparently had no influence. All traces of weakness manifest at the close last night were entirely lost at the opening today, however, and initial trades in the May future were accomplished at an advance of ⅜c. Realizing and buying by shorts caused the market to advance and decline fractionally alternatively. The stiffness of the market at times was due more to lack of offerings than to any buying movement.

Corn was steady, but more active. There were no country offerings. The export demand was heavy.

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CENTRAL

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Correspondence Invited,

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Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, February 10.—Cables reported foreign markets higher with good demand. The opening in Chicago was at an advance of ¼@⅜c over yesterday's close. The market ruled steady and firm through the entire session. The demand was sufficient to consume all offerings, and also forced shorts to cover. Prices gradually advanced to ⅝c over opening figures, May selling at 97c. At the advance some liquidation took place; also selling by the bear crowd, which caused a fractional decline. However, the market again improved during the last part of the session, the final sales being at about the highest point for the day. Northwestern receipts were quite liberal at 283,408 bushels. Argentine news was quite favorable, but to offset the same unfavorable reports were received regarding growing crops being damaged by freezing weather in the west.

Coarse grains were strong, oats especially.

Provisions showed activity and strength, but on local selling reacted slightly. We have persistently bulled provisions for two months, and our advices are still higher prices.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 10, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 10—Flour, all wheat, first patent $6.20; second patent $5.85; straight 4.80; fancy 4.70; extra family 4 25; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 46c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 34c. Texas rustproof 38@40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 78c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 80c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock $5@75c per bu; common white $5@90c; ady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.50.

New York, February 10—Flour quiet but firmly held. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red $1.04¾; options closed steady ¼@⅜c higher; No. 2 red February $1.02; May 97⅛. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 36¾; options opened firm and was fairly active and generally firm all day on alg clearances and export purchases; closed ⅛c higher; February —; May 34⅛. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 30 bid; options moderately active and firmer, closing ⅛c higher; February —; May 29⅜.

St. Louis, February 10—Flour steady. Wheat, futures higher; spot higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 95; track 97@97½; February 95¾; May 97⅜@97¾; July 82⅛. Corn, futures higher; spot higher; No. 2 cash 26; February 26¾; May 27¾; July 28¼@28⅜. Oats, futures higher; spot higher; No. 2 cash in eleator 24⅜; track 25; February 24⅝; May 25¼; July 25⅛.

Chicago, February 10—Flour firm. No. 2 spring wheat 91@92; No. 3 spring wheat 86@96; No. 2 red 95@98½; No. 2 corn 28@28¼; No. 2 yellow 28@28¼. No. 2 oats 25; No. 2 white 27½@28; No. 3 white f. o. b 26¾@27. No. 2 Rye 48¼.

Cincinnati, February 10—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 95@95½. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 29@29¼. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 26¼.

Provisions.

Atlanta, February 10—Clear rib boxed sides 5¼c; clear sides 5⅛; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 5¾c; second quality 5½c; compound 4⅞.

St. Louis, February 10—Pork firm; standard mess jobbing $10.62½. Lard firm; prime steam $4.80; choice $4.90. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.75@6.00; ribs 5.87½@6.12½; shorts 6.00@6.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.75@5.00; extra short clear $5.25@5.50; ribs $5.38¾@5.62½; shorts $5.50@5.75.

Chicago, February 10—Pork $10.55@10.60. Lard $5.02½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.00@5.30. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed, $5.30@5.40.

New York, February 10—Lard steady; western steam $5.30; May —; refined steady. Pork firm; family $10.50@10.75.

Cincinnati, February 10—Lard firm at $4.85. Bulk meats firm at $5.00. Bacon firm at $5.50.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville	5 25 am	‡13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 30 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 40 am
‡26	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡27	Columbus	10 20 am	‡16	Brunswick	7 40 am
‡19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 m
‡9	Macon	11 10 am	9	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
‡12	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡28	Columbus	4 40 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 30 pm			

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡3	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah	7 45 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
111	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon	4 00 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 30 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	[illegible]

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	‡70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	3 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 10 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 20 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	1 20 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective January 16, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun.
Lv. Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 38 pm
Ar. Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar. Cornelia			11 25 am	8 35 pm
Lv. Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville		1 30 pm	1 50 pm	12 30 am
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 am

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 45 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett		6 25 pm		6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick		7 55 pm		7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville		9 30 pm		8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 20 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm		7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	8 05 am		9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 30 pm		7 20 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am		7 27 am

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	4 40 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	6 09 pm
Ar Columbus	9 35 am	9 10 pm
Ar Albany	1 30 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	8 10 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 pm	5 20 am	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	3 30 pm	
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis. No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN

HOME - SOCIETY - CLUBDOM.



This Is True.

Nothing is neater and nothing is more daintily becoming to woman than the immaculate white linen collar. "But," says a writer in The New York Sun, "woman's neck is almost ruined. The high, stiff linen collar has done it. Surely those observers who discovered that everything good has its evil must have been fashion writers in their day. The high collar is extremely stylish, is comfortable, notwithstanding contrary appearances, and it affords an easy, neat way of dressing the neck; but at the same time it plays havoc with what poets call the slender, marble column of milky whiteness and so on. One has only to look carefully at the necks of the women at the opera, at a ball, at a reception, to see that they aren't what they used to be. The high collar has left its mark. To look well it has to be worn tight enough to hinder perfect circulation, and that causes the neck to lose its plumpness, the skin to lose its fine, soft texture and purity of color. The neck of the average woman when bared nowadays instinctively makes the average man think of a sere and yellow leaf. He has no idea what has done it, but he knows that women's necks and shoulders aren't so pretty as they used to be. And how does he settle the why and wherefore in his own mind? Poor, deluded man. He pats himself on the back and says: 'You are growing old and cynical. You are sated with woman's physical charms and have reached that stage in life where the intellectual has more charm.' He doesn't dream that such a little think as a linen collar is the cause of the difference. Woman has commenced to see the dual nature of the stiff collar and to contemplate its evil side, and already she is beginning to abandon it. She winds a soft Roman scarf or ribbon loosely about her neck and consoles herself that it looks more artistic than the collar if it isn't so swell, and then she knows it will help to restore the beauty of her neck. But she will have to do more than give up the collar to regain her lost points.

"'Last fall when I returned from the country,' testifies a woman with a stunningly white and plump neck, 'I found that my neck was ruined. You see, we'd been roughing it in the Maine woods for three weeks, and I had no occasion to wear low-necked gowns, so didn't know it until I got back to the city. It was stringy, yellow looking, knotty, and altogether unsightly. The first thing I did was to discard linen collars. Then I began to bathe my neck, arms and shoulders three times a day in very cold water. This made the flesh firm and solid, and at night I had the maid to rub and rub and rub cocoa butter into my neck and arms. In three months after persisting in this treatment no one would have suspected that my neck had ever been anything but beautiful. Cocoa butter not only feeds the skin, but whitens it, and I advise any woman who has developed a case of ugly neck to use it generously.'"

Of Official Interest to Georgia Federation

Mrs. Robert Emory Park, chairman of the educational committee of Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs, has recently issued a circular of suggestions from her committee to the club women throughout the state. The circular especially brings out the question of the child labor bill, urging the women to do their part toward educating public sentiment in favor of the bill which was introduced by Representative Craig in the last legislature. The circular as officially submitted reads:

"The committee recommends that the 'Outline of Study on Education' be again used as a guide for the work of the ensuing year, and urge redoubled exertion.

"In promoting kindergartens and the adoption of kindergarten methods in the primary grades of the public schools. To this end form classes for child study, where practicable. Where this cannot be done, let each club devote one or more programmes of the year to this all-important subject—the paramount educational theme of the day.

"In striving to improve rural schools, and better the conditions of country life.

"In fostering the normal schools of the state, with the aim of elevating the status of common and high schools.

"In enlarging scientific and manual instruction in high schools, and in quickening a love for art by gifts of photographs, casts, etc., to beautify the schoolrooms, thus keeping before us the ideal of unity in education for the simultaneous development of head, heart and hand.

"In arousing and sustaining an interest in the State university and working for the admission of women to all its privileges.

"In urging the prime importance of instruction in morals and citizenship in every department of the public school. Shaping the character of citizens is more important than mere mind training, hence the necessity for chosing teachers and superintendents—character builders—of the highest moral caliber.

"The social and political problems of the twentieth century will demand for their solution the most careful citizen-training in the public school, therefore, we believe that instruction in morals and citizenship should be obligatory.

"In educating public sentiment to favor the child labor bill, a compulsory education bill and a local county tax to supplement the public school fund.

"Georgia protects her birds and beasts, but is deaf to the cry of the children.

"The spirit of the federation is altruistic. Let your neighbor light his torch by yours. Strive to form reading and mutual aid clubs among shop girls, sewing girls and factory women. Enlarge your educational committees. Entrust investigation of school affairs to one-half and club intention to the other.

"In cities let extension be along lines indicated above, striving also to bring music and art clubs into the federation. Thus will be brought about a noble and general cooperation, fostering a spirit o catholic culture and universal sisterhood.

"Clubs will find that lectures constitute a stimulating, broadening influence, either singly or in courses upon the community as well as upon the club. Ask experts to lecture upon different phases of the educational problems.

"University extension lectures are highly commended.

"Educational Committee: Mrs. Robert Emory Park, chairman; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Miss Fanny Andrews, Mrs. Enoch Callaway, Mrs. Walter B. Hill, Mrs. John W. Akin, Mrs. John H. Gammon, Mrs. Albert S. Oliver, Mrs. Porter King, Miss Julia Flisch.

The Southern Educational Journal, edited by Hon. G. R. Glenn, state school commissioner, and Miss E. S. Harrison, is the official organ of the educational committee of the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs."

Mrs. Park has received many congratulatory letters pertaining to the above circular and the plan of work it suggests. Chancellor Boggs, of the University of Georgia, in reference to the matter says:

"Among the good things proposed in your programme my mind is especially attracted to the movement in behalf of the children who are working twelve hours or more a day in factories. What a shame! It is generally alleged that fathers are sitting about the stores whittling sticks and gossiping, while the little ones are withdrawn from school to maintain their fathers in idleness!"

New Uniforms for the Gate City Guards

If the Gate City Guards are depending on the success of their present melange to purchase new uniforms, they are assured the latter, and of the very handsomest kind. The crowd at the armory yesterday and last night was one enthusiastic and generous. The wheel of fortune was kept going, the raffles were made exciting by the number of tickets bought on the various articles and the luncheon served was delicious. Mrs. Howell Jackson and Mrs. Harry Anderson were in charge during the day and were kept busy with the number of people who came as patrons to the refreshment department.

Today Mrs. W. D. Grant will be in charge and will be assisted by a bevy of charming and popular women. Among them will be Mrs. J. W. Fears, Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. Robert Lowry, Mrs. Will Montgomery, Mrs. John S. Cohen, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, Mrs. Howell Jackson, Mrs. Samuel Stocking, Miss Joan Clark, Miss Ruth Hallman, Miss Ruth Cunningham, Miss Katherine Gay, Miss Lila Wing, Miss Willie Burke, Miss Anne Wallace, Miss Mary Lamar Jackson, Miss English and Miss Annie Baird.

The following is the menu for today: Oysters, fish, turkey, potatoes, celery, mutton, with green peas; cold ham, chicken salad, pickles, bread and butter, ice cream, cake and coffee.

Tonight a brilliant musical programme will be rendered under the auspices of Mrs. Grant and her committee. Among those to take part will be Mrs. Frank Pearson and Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson.

To Form Two Classes.

There will be two classes formed to take the course of lectures in "First Aids to the Injured." At the preliminary meeting Wednesday afternoon the limit of thirty for the first class was so far exceeded it was decided that there should be two classes formed, both under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's Club. Those wishing to take the course of lectures and have not as yet made application for the classes, are urged to do so promptly. Mothers as well as teachers appreciating the practical benefits that might arise from the information that may be obtained through these lectures have recognized the present opportunity and the two classes will begin study as soon as their organization is complete. Much more importance is given in European countries to the knowledge embodied in this course of lectures given by the St. John's Ambulance Association, since the policemen before they can obtain their positions must produce a certificate testifying that they have successfully passed an examination in "First Aids to the Injured."



MISS LUCIE STANTON,
Brilliant Young Atlanta Girl Who Has Just Returned From Paris, Where She Has Been Studying Art for Two Years.

Fair Women Must Beware of Too Much Salt

In the preservation of beauty women must remember that all the skin restoratives in the world and the most artistic cosmetics will not do away with the evil effects of indiscriminate eating. They must remember that highly seasoned foods are direct promoters of bad complexions, and that above all things too much salt must be avoided. On this subject the Journal of Hygiene recently had an article, from which the following is an extract:

"The use of salt as a condiment is so general and so universally believed in as necessary that we rarely hear a word against its excessive use, but there are a multitude of persons who eat far too much salt; eat it on everything—on meat, fish, potatoes, melons, in butter, on tomatoes, turnips, and squashes, in bread, and on a host of foods too numerous to mention. To so great an extent is it used that no food is relished which has not a salty taste, and this hides more or less the real taste, which is often very delicate. Now, the amount of salt required in the system is comparatively small and if the diet has been rightfully compounded very little is necessary. Some go so far as to discard its use altogether, but whether this is wise or not we will not here consider. What are some of the evils of the excessive use of salt? They are to paralyze the nerves of taste, or to pervert them so that they cannot enjoy anything which has not a salty flavor, and in addition, there is a direct tax on both the skin and the kidneys in removing it from the blood. Whether the skin is harmed by this tax we do not know. Possibly it is not greatly injured, yet we know that few people possess a healthier skin; but it is now pretty well settled that an excessive use of salt does overtax the kidneys in its removal, and that the great number of cases of derangement and disease of these organs is due to this use. It takes only a little time to learn to enjoy many kinds of food without salt, and we advise our readers and others to look into this matter and to try and diminish the use of this condiment as far as possible. We believe they will be better for it."

The Children of the Confederacy.

The Children of the Confederacy calling themselves the Julia Jackson chapter, met yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Club rooms. The programme rendered was most entertaining and the chapter grows in members and enthusiasm at each meeting. Mrs. Charles Rice, who has charge of the chapter, has inspired its progress and development, and the meetings under her direction are always entertaining.

Marriage in Alabama.

Huntsville, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—The marriage of Hon. John F. Proctor and Miss Stella Moody was celebrated last night in the First Methodist church at Scottsboro, Rev. J. W. Shoemaker officiating. The marriage was an event of great interest, both of the high contracting parties being widely known, and the church was crowded. Charles F. Jackson, secretary of the Alabama railroad commission, acted as best man. The ushers were F. A. Bostic, J. M. Card, Fred Arn and J. B. Hackworth. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Proctor boarded the Memphis and Charleston train and departed for Montgomery, Mobile and points in Florida. The groom is the efficient secretary of the Alabama railroad, while his bride is one of the most popular young ladies in Scottsboro.

James E. Thompson and Miss Margaret D. Steger were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Steger, a few miles from this city. This was a quiet affair, only a few close relatives attending. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson attended a reception in their honor at the residence of Mrs. Laura Steger, after which they departed for Scottsboro to reside.

Mrs. Cleveland's Cousin Weds.

Quitman, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—A wedding of some note and beautiful in detail occurred at 8 o'clock tonight at the suburban home of Mr. G. W. Avrett, of this city. The contracting parties were Mr. H. C. Allen, the manager of the Marie hotel, of this city, and Mrs. B. F. Thomas, of Decatur county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Bascom Sentel, of the Methodist church, of this city, in the presence of a few friends. The bride, the widow of the late C. H. Thomas, of Decatur county, and before her first marriage a Miss Folsom, of Florida, is second cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

She is a lady of many charms of character, mind and person. Mr. Allen came from Griffin, Ga., to this city two years ago and has since that time been in charge of the leading hotel here. They are both popular in Quitman and will receive the congratulations of a host of friends.

Notes from Elberton.

Elberton, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Miss Cleghorn, of Summerville, has been the guest of Mrs. Z. C. Hayes for several days. She will leave for her home this week.

Miss Annie Brewer, of Virginia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brewer.

Mrs. Eugene Bernard Heard is working hard to secure statistics of the several library towns in Georgia. Under her management the library question has received quite an impetus in the state. She is an indefatigable worker, and numbers her friends everywhere.

Miss Etna Peacock, of Eastman, a very charming young lady, has been selected as one of the teachers in the college and has taken charge.

Social Notes from Griffin.

Griffin, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Miss Mattie Terry entertained Wednesday evening at a delightful card party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Jones.

During the evening refreshments, consisting of bonbons and two dainty courses, were served. Those who enjoyed this delightful affair were: Miss Inez White, of Washington, D. C.; Misses Corinne Nall, Florrie Jeane Richards, Hattie Head, of High Falls; Eunice Edwards, Lois Hudson, Mattie Terry, Lucy Beck, Lella Redding, Roslyn Reid and Bessie Word. Messrs. Leon Davis, Louis Niles, Seneca Sawtell, Lyndon Patterson, Earnest Carlyle, Douglas Glessner, Walter Beeks, Ed Jones, Wilbur Barnes, Jim Redding, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Reeves, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jones.

Social Items.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock Mrs. John W. Grant entertained a congenial party at luncheon in honor of Mrs. James Harle, the guest of Mrs. Hugh Inman. The table decorations were of simple elegance, maiden hair ferns in exquisite arrangement forming the center piece. The lovely young hostess had gathered about her her mother's friends, as well as her own, and the occasion proved to be a most happy one. The ladies invited to meet Mrs. Harle and Mrs. Inman were: Mrs. William C. Newman, Mrs. W. W. Draper, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Samuel Martin, Mrs. James English, Mrs. J. D. Turner, Mrs. Walker Inman.

***

The social department of The Birmingham Age-Herald of February 6th, makes the following announcement that will be of interest to may Atlantians:

"The engagement of Miss Mary Adelia Rucker and Dr. George Hamilton Stubbs is announced, and their marriage will occur early after Easter. Miss Rucker is the second daughter of General and Mrs. E. W. Rucker and is one of the most attractive, magnetic and accomplished young women in Birmingham society. She is still very young, yet she is one of the most brilliant amateur pianists in the city. She has been carefully educated in the best schools of this country and Canada, and continues constantly to cultivate her musical and literary tastes.

"Dr. Stubbs has only recently become a permanent resident of Birmingham. He is a Georgian by birth, and has studied his profession in the best medical schools of the country. He has practiced his specialties—diseases of the throat and ear—at New York in the winter and Lithia Springs in the summer. Dr. Stubbs has already entered upon a lucrative practice in Birmingham. He is a young gentleman of the highest moral character and professional ability."

***

Miss Bessie Scott is entertaining a party of friends delightfully at her winter home at Clearwater Harbor. Among her guests are Miss Wathington, of Alabama; Miss Neel, of Griffin, Ga.; Miss Burnett, of Atlanta; Miss Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.; Mr. W. K. Stone and Mr. A. Hansell, Jr., of Atlanta; Mr. C. T. Williams, of Portmouth, Va.; Dr. and Mrs. Burnett, of Atlanta.

***

Miss Lucie May Stanton has returned from Paris, where she has spent two years in the study of art. This gifted young woman, who for two years taught art in the Southern Baptist college, at College Park, has many friends in the city who will be delighted to know of her return home.

***

The Winter Wheel Club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dargan Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The run begins at that hour from the residence of the host and hostess. The meet will be a delightful one, since the weather makes the bicycle the favored outdoor pleasure and the club members will doubtless be out in large numbers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brooks have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Hettie, to Dr. Dan S. Goldsmith, Tuesday evening, February 22d, at 7 o'clock, at the Second Baptist church. Dr. Goldsmith and his bride will be at home to their friends after March 7th at 402 Whitehall street.

***

An occasion to be of interest to young people of the city today, will be the mock trial at the Boys' High school, in which the debating society will take the leading parts.

***

Yesterday morning Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins entertained a party of friends at whist. The game was played in her elegant drawing rooms, and at its conclusion luncheon was served. The menu was substantial and delicious, and the party in detail pronounced one of the most delightful of the season.

***

Dr. Julian P. Thomas has returned from Cincinnati with his bride, and is at home to his friends at 82 North Forsyth.

***

Mrs. Richard Peters, who has been confined to her home for several days with a severe cold, is very much better.

***

Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., is visiting in Augusta.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gatins, Jr., and their children have gone to Hot Springs, Ark., where they will remain several months.

***

Mr. Joseph Corrigan entertains at a valentine party Monday evening.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins entertains at an afternoon reception next Wednesday from 4 till 7 o'clock.

***

Mr. Joseph Brown Connally is very much better.

***

The executive board of the Atlanta Woman's Club meets this morning at 10 o'clock. E. McAllister Leyden.

***

The section of literature and art meets this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

***

Dr. A. G. Hobbs has returned home from a pleasant trip to Florida.

***

Mrs. Dr. A. G. Hobbs has been called by telegraph to the bedside of her mother, who is quite ill in Indianapolis.

An Oyster Supper.

The "Busy Bees" of the Jackson Hill Baptist church will give an oyster supper tonight at the residence of Mrs. Zack Dobbs, 179 Houston street, for the benefit of the church. This society of young folks has been organized ever since the church was first established, and much good has resulted from its hard labors. Your presence tonight will encourage the members in their good work, and while they do not promise you "a hot time," yet they will insure you a warm reception.

THE LIST IS GETTING LARGER.

Mrs. M., E. Horne Is Meeting with Great Success in Her Canvass.

Subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Orphanage, at Washington, Ga., are received every day. Mrs. M. E. Horne, who is canvassing the city, has proved herself an indefatigable worker, and she expects to soon have a neat sum on hand.

There has been some criticism because of the fact that the orphanage was insured for no mare than $3,000, but it is announced that that amount was all Father O'Brien was able to secure on the property.

Subscriptions were received yesterday as follows: Mrs. John Ryan, bedding; Mrs. Joseph Burke, bedding; Mrs. Rhode Hill, clothing; Mrs. Dr. Ridley, clothing; Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lynch, $8 each. Many other names are also on the list.

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.

SAW THE DIVES AND DENS.

Committee on an Inspecting Tour in Charge of a Detective.

Wednesday night a special council committee made an investigating tour among some of the dives and dens in the city. Just what was the intent of the tour of inspection and what the ultimate result of the trip will be is not known.

Among those who made the tour were Alderman Dimmock, Councilman McCullough, Police Commissioner Branan and Mr. Tolbert, the ex-city marshal. The committee was escorted by Detective John Harris.

Some time ago it was stated that a large number of young men were frequenting disreputable places at night, and the visit of the committee may have had something to do with a report to be made on this subject.

It is said that the gentlemen found everything very orderly. Since the publication of the interview with Captain Jennings, several weeks ago, the city has been much more orderly at night than it was before.

The committee may make some sort of a report to the city council in regard to the licensing of the dancing dives and some other resorts on Decatur street.

Spring humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, sores, may be completely cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To Entertain the Delegates.

Anniston, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—Arrangements are being perfected for taking care of the 500 delegates to the Good Roads convention, who are expected to be here on February 16th. A house to house canvass of the city is being made to ascertain how many of the delegates each household will board during the two days. Comfortable quarters will be found for all of them.

Don't Forget Your Sweetheart.

on St. Valentine's day. Send her a nice valentine from John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. feb 6 tf

Comic and Sentimental

Valentines, a large and complete stock, at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street. feb 6—tf



A Gas Stove.

IS NOT LIKE A SEASHORE engagement—just for the summer—but is for all seasons, all the year around, winter as well as summer.

Make your engagements for Gas Stoves at the Gas Office

Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
Broad and Alabama.



Stetson Hats
For the Heads of the Nation

ALL over this land of ours well-dressed men are wearing them, and a lot of them go to foreign countries, too. They are standards for style and first for quality. No guesswork about them.

New Stetson Derbies, $3 and $3.50.
New Stetson Alpines, $3 to $4.
We have cheaper Hats than Stetson's, from $1 up, but there are none better.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
3 Whitehall St.

LYCEUM THEATRE

TONIGHT
CORA VAN TASSELL
and her excellent company, presenting for the first time here
LEAH-THE-FORSAKEN.
Matinee Tomorrow for Ladies and Children.
10c admission to all parts of the house.
Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's music store and Kimball house news stand.

GOOD COFFEE MAKES A GOOD BREAKFAST

Our Fine Blended Coffees Are Particularly Good.

Fine Rio	15 and 20c
Best Maracaibo	22c
Java and Arabian Mocha	35c
Teas, from	25c to $1
Best Corn Starch	7c
Crushed Oats (2-pound carton)	12½c
Full-weight Condensed Milk	9c
Imperial Cream (not sweetened) 6 and 12½c	
Courtney's Genuine Worcestershire Sauce, in half-pint bottles	12c
Granulated Sugar, 18 pounds for	$1
Rough Cut Sugar, 15 pounds for	$1
White Extra C Sugar, 20 pounds for	$1

Try our goods.
We keep no shoddy goods in stock.
Our ticket or rebate system has stood the test of thirty years' trial, and is more popular today than ever before.
Would-be imitators are constantly striving to follow our lead in this particular. They always fail.

Trade With Us and Get Tickets
THE GREAT A. & P. TEA. CO.,
75 Whitehall Street.
16 Peachtree Street.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the December term, 1896, there will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in March, 1898, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the state of Georgia, Fulton county, and in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot eighty-four (84) in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and fronting on Fair street forty-seven (47) feet and running back eighty-two (82) feet along Chapel street to lot now owned by John A. Thompson, back line between the property herein described and the property of Mary Harrison, being ninety-five (95) feet, more or less, to Fair street, said lot having upon it a four-room frame house.

Sale for the purpose of the payment of the debts of the estate of Osborn B. Spence. Terms cash.

LOVICK P. BAKER,
Administrator Estate Osborn B. Spence.
feb 3—4t thur only

Ocean SteamshipCo.

For New York, Boston and the East.

Unsurpassed passenger accommodations. All the comforts of a modern hotel. Unexcelled table. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship.

SAILING DAYS.

Daily except Sundays from New York at 5 p. m. for Savannah.

Daily except Thursdays and Sundays, from Savannah for New York, on the tide. See sailing cards. And on

Wednesdays from Boston at 12 noon, for Savannah.

Once a week from Savannah for Boston, on the tide. See sailing cards.

For reservations and further information apply to nearest railway agent or

James Freeman, C. P. & T. A., Atlanta.
A. Howell, U. T. A, Atlanta.
D. W. Appler, Gen. Agt., Atlanta.
Sam B. Webb, T. P. A., Atlanta.
R. H. Hinton, Traf. Mgr., Savannah, Ga.
ja18—6m—fri-sun-tues

MUSE'S NEWS.

VOL. III. ATLANTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1898. NO. 109

Spring Hats
Derbies and Fedoras!

The new styles are ready. Blocks that you'll like—all shades that are proper for Hats. This stock was carefully selected. Just what fastidious tastes would prefer were accepted—doubtful sorts were promptly rejected. Brim, crown, binding, lining—everything correct and reliable

We want to show these Hats to men who have been paying high prices for the questionable satisfaction of having a style-maker's name in their hats. Is a mere name worth a big premium? We think not. Their Hats and ours are alike in quality. The prices are different.

George Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

GRAND
TONIGHT and Saturday Matinee and Night.
FIRST TIME IN ATLANTA.
DENMAN THOMPSON
Will positively appear in his famous play,
"The Old Homestead"
Sale now open at Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

Monday and Tuesday, February 14th and 15th, matinee Tuesday.
Daniel Frohman's Co.
In his New York Lyceum Theater success.
The Prisoner Of Zenda!
By Anthony Hope Hawkins.
Sale opens Friday at the Grand box office. 'Phone 1079.

COLUMBIA
ALL THIS WEEK
MATINEE SATURDAY,
FRANK B. RHODES'
MERRY MAKERS.
In Repertoire of Modern Comedies.
TONIGHT,
A MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c.
$25 Given Away Saturday Night.

WEEK of FEB. 14th
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
MISS LILLIAN TUCKER
And Chas. C. Vaught's Comedy Company in repertoire of comedies. Monday night
"La Belle Marie."
Ladies free Monday night if with a person holding a paid 30c ticket.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES
See Little Ethel "The Baby Patti."
Prices 10c, 20c and 30c. Sale opens Saturday at Miller's.

WILL SAVE YOU $50 TO $100 ON A PIANO
We take off big selling expenses. Our location saves you money. Compare prices and quality. Installments. Rents. Exchanges.
McARTHUR & SONS Factory direct to your homes.
123 N. Pryor St., Next Grand Opera House.

. . THAT . .
DISSOLUTION SALE
. . OF . .
Bloodworth & Co's
STOCK OF
Reliable Shoes
Continues, and grows in popularity with each day.
Such Shoes as we are selling were never offered before at any price near what you can buy them for at this place now.
They won't be here long. Profit by this sale while you can.
BROWN & CO.
FORMERLY
Bloodworth & Co.
14 Whitehall St.

MELANGE!
GATE CITY GUARD ARMORY
FEBRUARY 7 TO 12.
DINNER.....FROM 12 TO 3
SUPPER.....FROM 6 TO 10:30
Stage entertainment each night. Also dancing after 10 o'clock. Admission free.

NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that I have filed with the clerk of the superior court of said county, my petition addressed to said court, returnable to the next term thereof, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, for the removal of the disabilities imposed upon me by my intermarriage with Eugenia Anderson, now Eugenia Winburn, which application will be heard at the courthouse in said county at said term. This January 6, 1898. R. B. Anderson.
jan 7, 14, 21, 28; feb 4, 11, 18, 25; mar 4

N. B.—
In future all cut glass sold by me will be marked with my name. Glass not so marked is not from my establishment. This is done to protect my trade, as the market is full of glass of cheap manufacture, and frequently this glass is brought to me to exchange, being represented as coming from my store. I only carry the finest quality and choicest patterns, and my glass has a distinct individuality, and when a piece is marked with my name you may be assured it is first quality. It has been my practice and my desire to furnish to my trade only goods of quality and merit. In the end the best is always cheapest. Charles W. Crankshaw.

CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received by the city clerk until 3 p. m. Monday, February 21st 1898, for furnishing and setting stone curbing for the year 1898, furnishing material and laying brick sidewalks for the year 1898, and furnishing material and repaving Marietta street on each side of street railroad track from near North avenue to Ponders avenue. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. A certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars must accompany each bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. DAVID G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
feb11- fri sun tues thur sat

Administrator's Sale.

THE TERMINAL HOTEL.

A splendid new building, with 16 bedrooms, dining room, office and other necessary rooms and apartments, and outbuildings, situated at Wadley, in Jefferson county, at the junction of the Central, with the Louisville and Wadley and the Wadley and Mount Vernon railroads, and a private residence, connected with and forming part of the hotel, having also 10 rooms, and all the hotel furniture will be sold at public sale at the courthouse in Louisville on the first Tuesday in March, 1898. For further information, apply to S. C. Evans, at Wadley, Ga.

S. C. EVANS,
W. O. DONOVAN,
Administrators of William Donovan.
Wadley, Ga.
February 1, 1898. feb6-24t

To the Honorable Secretary of the State of Georgia: This, the petition of Sims Bray, H. L. Anderson, C. W. O'Connor, Paul Barnett and Robert C. Alston, all of whom reside in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, said state, respectfully petition to be incorporated as a mutual or co-operative insurance company for the purpose of doing a life and accident insurance business, and its principal office shall be in Fulton county, Georgia. The name of said company shall be Georgia Sick and Accident Benefit Association. The kinds of insurance petitioners propose to carry on are life insurance, accident insurance, as well as sick benefits and funeral benefits, and such weekly or monthly indemnities as said company may see fit to allow. That the company petitioned to be chartered being a mutual or assessment company, no capital stock will be subscribed to the same.

That petitioners do in good faith intend to go forward without delay to organize said company.

Petitioners respectfully request to be incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of doing the kinds of insurance business hereinbefore set out.

Petitioners have given thirty days' notice of their intention to apply for the said charter by publication of this petition in The Atlanta Constitution, the same being a newspaper publishing the legal advertisements of the county where the principal office of said company is to be located, once a week for four weeks before the filing of said petition.

SIMS BRAY,
ROBERT C. ALSTON,
H. L. ANDERSON,
C. W. O'CONNOR,
PAUL BARNETT.
feb 4 4t fri

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS
treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VBAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

have you tried "grand jewel" ?

canada's finest whisky, sold at every high-toned bar.

made and exported by the

"royal distillery"
hamilton, ontario.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."
southern agents.
other fine whiskies.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Whitehall St., near Trinity ave. Won medal at C. S. & I. Exposition, over all competitors, for "Methods of Instruction." Actual Business Practice from the start. Benn Pitman Shorthand. Enter now. Call or write for information.

Southern Shorthand and Business University

Atlanta, Ga. The $50 Business course for $35; the $50 Shorthand course for $40; the $50 English course for $40; or all three courses combined for only $65, if the scholarships are secured now. References: Gov. Atkinson, Mayor Collier, J. T. Orme, Cashier Lowry Banking Co.; J. K. Ottley, Cashier Fourth National Bank, and Atlanta's prominent merchants. Circulars free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, Vice Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

Sullivan Crighton Atlanta, Ga. Business College

Kiser Building. Catalogue free.

ARTISTIC CHINA
FOR
WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT LYCETT'S.
Lessons in Chinaand Painting Materials for Sale

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.
DR. H. N. STANLEY & CO.
SPECIALIST and EXPERTS in PRIVATE DISEASES, KIDNEY and URINARY DIFFICULTIES, HYDROCELE, DROPSY, VERICOCELE, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES OF ALL FORMS, CATARRH, PILES, NEVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, Syphilis, GONORRHOEA, GLEET and STRICTURE. Write us in confidence if living at a distance. 104 NORTH PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.
feb6-8w sun wed fri

KODAKS FOR RENT
KOKAK FILMS AND PLATES
Developed, printed and finished. Photograph work of all kinds for the amateur. McCLEERY,
314 Norcross B'ld'g, Atlanta, Ga

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION
A KODAK OR PREMO CAMERA
Would Be An Acceptable Present.
ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
3½ W. Alabama St,

GRANT HOTEL.
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.
Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Hotel Majestic,
NEW YORK.
Central Park West and 72d to 71st St
The Elite Hotel of America. One of the largest and finest, best located, thoroughly lighted and ventilated hotels, with a cuisine of highest order. American and European Plan. Ainslie & Webster.
dec 29 wed fri mon

Mardi Gras

MOBILE and NEW ORLEANS

One Fare for Round Trip.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

Pullman Palace sleeping Cars and Elegant Day Coaches Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

Superb dining car service, double daily train service. Leave Atlanta 5:25 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Arrive New Orleans 8:10 p. m. and 7:40 a. m. Tickets on sale February 16th to 21st good to return March 5th. For sleeping car accommodation apply to Geo. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent, or Ed E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball House, Phone 53. A. Howell, Union Depot, ticket agent; John A. Gee, general passenger agent, Atlanta.

"UNCLE ANDY" EXPLAINS

Tells of His Recent Trip to Washington and New York.

CLAIMS HE FILLED HIS CONTRACT

Says if Money Was Not Made It Was Not His Fault—Friends Paid His Way Home.

"Uncle Andy" Montgomery, the aged negro preacher who last November went through the north and east in the interest of the Old Folks' home to be erected by the Friendship Baptist church, of this city, and who returned two weeks ago, feels himself called upon to make a statement regarding the result of his trip.

Several days ago an interview with Rev. E. R. Carter, pastor of Friendship Baptist church, was published in a paper of Atlanta. In his interview, Rev. Carter said that the trip of Uncle Andy lacked exactly $3,000 and one pair of shoes of having been a success. The $3,000, he said, was the amount Uncle Andy was to have collected for the home and the pair of shoes was one that had been furnished the old man and for which no money had been received.

In the interview it was charged that Uncle Andy had been so flattered by the good treatment he received that he did not want to go to New York, but desired to remain in Washington with a person other than the man who had gone with him as his manager.

The talk with "Uncle Andy" is given as made by him with the dialect omitted. He says:

"When I left Atlanta it was with the understanding that the trip was to cost me nothing, no matter whether it proved a success or not. All my expenses were to be paid and all I was to do was to follow the instructions of Seals. Rev. Carter told me that if at any time I should get tired he would send me transportation and I could return to Atlanta. When I left Atlanta I had about $5 in money, which had been given me by my white friends. In Washington Seals borrowed this money and I then had none at all. He carried me around in Washington and sold my photographs and what money we made he took charge of. From Washington I went to New York and was accompanied to Philadelphia by Rev. Carter.

"We went about Brooklyn and New York and I preached at a number of large churches. Whether collections were taken up or not I do not know, but if the old folks' home did not profit by my talking and preaching it was not my fault, because I was in the hands of Seals and did what he told me. The last Sunday night I was in New York I preached at a church in Brooklyn and the people gave me $20. This was the only money I got out of the trip and I gave it to my niece, because Seals then owed her $25 for my board, and I felt that she was justly entitled to it. I wrote to Rev. Carter, telling him I desired to return to Atlanta, and although he had agreed to furnish me transportation at any time, he did not send me the ticket. When I did come to Atlanta I used a ticket which was furnished to me by the members of the Atlanta fire department and other friends in the city. Now, all my expenses were guaranteed, yet I had to fall back on friends in Atlanta in order to return.

"If there was any money collected, Seals took charge of it. Whether he has made any report or not I do not know, but I do know that I did my share and if the home does not profit by the trip, no one can truthfully say that Old Andy is to blame."

"Uncle Andy" has asked Rev. Carter to appoint a day to allow him to appear before the congregation of the church and explain to them the trip to New York. He feels that he has been done an injustice and is willing to tell just what took place.

Malt-Nutrine

The food drink, is the greatest tonic for nursing mothers. Nourishing—inspiring—soothing, Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

QUEER PULLS BY PEELERS.

Herman Jackson, a one-legged negro, and his wife Lula and little baby, were hauled to the police barracks night before last on a charge of not properly taking care of the baby. Jackson's excuse was that he had as much as he could do to take care of himself, as he had only one leg. The couple were tried in the police court yesterday afternoon and turned over to a justice ballot on a warrant.

Tuesday night Alice Johnson went to church and took the house key with her. Her husband went home and found himself locked out. When Alice returned to their domicile he gave her a beating. The family jar was settled by the city upon the payment of $3.75.

"Dat feller hit me a sad blow," said a witness in the police court yesterday afternoon, as he blinked an eye at the recorder which was draped in deep mourning. He was testifying against Albert Swift. The recorder was of the opinion that Albert was a little too swift with his fists and he entered a fine of $6.75.

"Le' me tell you, judge," said a tramp in the police court yesterday, whom the peelers had run in for idling and loitering about the town, "appearances are dead against me, I must own up, but I ain't no common tramp, and am really trying to get work. I have been a year wandering about and I heard that Atlanta was the greatest city in the world and so I drifted this way." Judge Andy told Malone that as he seemed to have such an exalted opinion of Atlanta he could stay here and work for her for ten days.

You know what you want. When you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier, take no substitute. Stand firm for what you want and you'll get it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the leader.

MARDI GRAS,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., FEB. 22.

The Southern Railway Company will sell tickets to Birmingham and return at one fare for the round trip for the above occasion. Tickets on sale February 16th to 22d inclusive, good to return until March 5th.

For information apply to any agent Southern Railway Company.
sun mon wed fri till feb 22

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If so, she must have indigestion. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy will cure her in a short time. For sale everywhere.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.

The Georgia "Tech" Is Becoming Famous in the South

For its thorough shop equipment, its engineering courses of high grade, the excellent records of its graduates, the discipline in its new dormitories and the thorough work required for advancement in every department. Matriculates to date, 250. Students received till February 20th. For catalogue and particulars address Lyman Hall, President, Atlanta, Ga.

Valentines, Valentines.

Comic and sentimental, a great variety, at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.
feb 6—tf

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.

17 E. Alabama street. Making room for new styles. Call and get bargains in Trunks, Valises, Pocketbooks, etc. Repairing a specialty. 'Phone 230. dec18 6m

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager, Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

HELD UP IN A PRISON CELL

One Prisoner Badly Robs a Fellow-Prisoner.

DENOUEMENT IN POLICE COURT

J. L. Williams Holds Up Willis Wheeler in a Cell at the Barracks. The Restitution.

The most novel "hold up" and robbery that has ever taken place in Atlanta was reported at the police barracks yesterday morning. The robbery took place in the barracks and behind the prison bars. The robber was a prisoner and the victim was a prisoner.

In the police court yesterday afternoon Willis Wheeler, an elderly white man, was arraigned for having exhibited warlike propensities while on a drunk. He passed his cutlery under the nose of a dago and made the blade gleam dangerously near the face of a policeman.

It took three officers, B. T. Wilson, Taylor and Glover to get the old man into the patrol wagon.

The trial of Wheeler was quite interesting story of itself and the result of it was that the prisoner was fined $6.75.

After the trial Wheeler stepped up close to the recorder's desk and said:

"Judge, I have reported to the station sergeant that a white man who was confined in the same cell with me last night robbed me of a silver dollar. He choked me up in a corner of a cell and picked my pocket. I yelled afterwards, but the turnkey thought I was just drunk and paid no attention to me."

"Do you know the man who robbed you?" asked the recorder.

"I can tell him when I see him," was the reply, and he was told to go into the prisoners' room and point the fellow out.

In a few minutes the recorder was asking J. L. Williams, a white youth who had been on a disorderly drunk, why he had taken the dollar from the old man. Williams said at first that he did not take the money, but finally owned up that he had committed a highway robbery in a prison cell and he was made to give the dollar to its owner.

"That's the queerest case of robbery on record," remarked the recorder as he called the next case.

COMMISSIONER ADAIR REPLIES.

He Says the New County Jail Needs More Water Than a Two-Inch Main Will Afford.

In regard to Judge Hillyer's interview concerning the water supply for the new jail, Commissioner Forrest Adair says:

"There is no feeling on the part of our board toward the water commissioners for denying our request for the connection, which was deemed necessary by Mr. Grant Wilkins, our superintendent of construction.

"We regret, however, to learn that the city's mains on her principal thoroughfares are totally inadequate to supply the present demands, to say nothing of any extra service. Chief Joyner and Foreman Rapp stated that this is now the situation in the entire lower ward and in other territories.

"Judge Hillyer mentions, by comparison, the city hall and other buildings, and advises us to follow the plan of water supply now used in them.

"This is exactly what we wish to avoid. "I am informed that it is often impossible to obtain water on the upper floors of such buildings and I have personally experienced this inconvenience in the Masonic hall on the top floor of the city hall building. An inadequate water supply or insufficient pressure made it necessary for me to come down to get water.

"Prisoners confined in the upper floors of the new jail will not have the privilege of 'coming down' at will and we, therefore, think it important to be sure of an ample supply of water. Furthermore, the kitchen, laundry and hospital are located on the top floors of the jail, making a full and sure supply of water imperative.

"The city is now asking for an issue of $200,000 bonds for the purpose of laying additional pipes and many citizens are now debating the advisability of voting for these bonds, unless assured that the money will be used in taking up the inadequate mains and replacing them with pipes of sufficient size for a growing city.

"Judge Hillyer says we should have come in advance to him for information—perhaps so.

"We now come, and the people find out that they have spent millions of dollars on a water system that would be so seriously injured by a six-inch connection to supply the county jail as to lay the water board liable to be impeached."

THE OMAHA COMMISSION MEETS.

Short Session Was Held Yesterday Morning.

The Omaha commission held a meeting yesterday morning in the office of ex-Governor Northen and for a short while discussed the business relative to the duties of the commission.

The next trip to be made by the commission will be from here to Washington, then to Milledgeville, then to Athens, then to Madison and to several other cities. When this trip is to be made is not definitely known.

The session yesterday morning was not very lengthy and routine matter was the principal business that occupied the attention of the commission.

Supeme Court of Georgia.

Thursday, February 10, 1898.

Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. Hodgkins. Argued.

J. G. Cooke v. E. Bryant. Argued.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

1. Passed to heel of the circuit.
2. G. Hamilton v. C. & D. Mandle. Submitted.
3. W. Y. Holland & Co. v. T. L. Adams. Submitted.
5. Mayor and council of Washington v. J. F. Calhoun. Argued.
6. M. J. Steed v. M. J. Groves, administratrix. Submitted.
7. J. N. Hall v. J. N. Worley, administratrix. Argued.
8. W. Seymore v. W. T. House. Argued.
9. J. P. Moore v. Jesse Moore. Argued.
10. L. Seas & v. Augusta Southern Railroad Co. Argued.
11. J. West v. Hancock county. Submitted.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

3. M. Richardson v. R. B. Whitworth, ordinary. Argued.
6. E. M. Brand v. Town of Lawrenceville. Argued.

Pending reargument of Western and Atlantic Railroad Co. v. Bass, court adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

New Postoffice in Douglas County.

A new postoffice has been created in Douglass county. It is near the Cobb line and is called Sunshine. Postmaster Hammond is the first man to hand out mail there.

MARDI GRAS,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Southern railway will sell tickets to Memphis, Tenn., and return at a fare and one-third for the round trip account of mardi gras. Tickets to be sold February 20th and 21st good to return until February 25th inclusive. Rates apply either via Birmingham or Chattanooga. Through Pullman sleepers to Memphis on all trains via Birmingham.

For full information call on any agent Southern Railway Company.
sun mon wed fri until feb 21

TO CELEBRATE 50TH BIRTHDAY

Pioneer Society Will Have Semi-Centennial Without Aid of City.

PROGRAMME TO BE ARRANGED

Society Will Probably Ask Business Men To Take Individual Displays—Meeting Soon.

Atlanta's fiftieth birthday will probably be celebrated by the Pioneer Society and the citizens of Atlanta in a manner that will be a credit to the city.

Since the finance committee of city council has refused to appropriate any amount for the celebration, the pioneers feel that the duty to observe the semi-centennial falls on them. It was the society that first agitated the affair and appointed a committee to investigate the advisability of such an event.

The members have lived to see the city grow into a metropolis and they wish to demonstrate its development by a suitable observance. A meeting will probably be called for Saturday, although it has not been definitely settled upon. Several members of the society will confer with the mayor this morning to learn if he will call a final meeting of the old committee and discuss whether the city will drop the matter entirely or will endeavor to do all it can without any appropriation.

It is the intention of those members of the society who wish to have the celebration to arrange a parade showing the growth of Atlanta. This will be done by each branch of commerce and business in the city arranging its own display. It will show the early beginning and what it is now. It is thought that this will make a very fine show as well as an inexpensive display.

The Pioneer Society will direct the proceedings and will ask the city to have each uniformed department of the city government to turn out on the day appointed. The date of the celebration may be changed.

If an entire day cannot be taken up with the programme a certain time will be set aside and an address will be delivered before the Pioneer Society and an historical sketch of the city's advancement will be read to the members.

Blighting Young Lady's Life.

Raleigh, N. C., February 10.—(Special.)—There is a new turn in the Hancock scandal at Newbern. Mrs. Abbott sues Hancock for $10,000 damages for blighting the life of her daughter, Arnie.

WE MERIT
THE
THE PATRONAGE

Of the public by sustaining practical and honorable methods. The average span of life allotted to specialists who advertise their services is from one to three years, and with the average case newspaper advertising only serves to bring out the imperfections of the advertiser. The people have so often been disappointed that they are inclined to suspect bad faith on the part of the advertiser. This rule, however, does not apply to Dr. Hathaway & Co. Old residents, who observe the patients daily going to the office of these specialists, recall the fact that they saw the same thing six years ago. It is thoroughly understood that the doctors have adopted skillful and honorable methods for the treatment of the sick; that they fulfill all their promises, and that they find it easy to sustain a reputation made years ago. This explains the why public confidence in Dr. Hathaway & Co. seems permanent and unchangeable, while others flourish bravely for a little while and are then seen no more. That these physicians are highly successful is seen by the fact of the many cures perfected of ailments which in many cases were pronounced incurable by reputable physicians. In many instances, through gratitude for the physicians and a desire to aid their fellow sufferers, these cured patients publicly recommend these expert specialists.



Call on or write to them and you will certainly be pleased with the results. Consultation is free at office or by mail.

SPECIALTIES.

Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, varicocele, strictures, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22½ S. Broad st.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Inman Building.

Mail treatment by sending for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg.

CORNER LOT between the Peachtrees. Price $30 a foot. Wanted, an offer.

CHOICE lot on Peachtree street, east front, covered with oak grove, at big sacrifice.

PIEDMONT AVE.—New six-room house, never occupied, east front, only $3,750.

NEW store and residence on paved street for $2,500.

FORREST AVE. lot 53x150, two blocks Peachtree, only $2,250.

GEORGIA AVE. lot, 200 feet Capitol avenue, just $800.

MANUFACTURING site fronting railroad and Pryor street, outside city, at a bargain.

A. J. WEST & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

Office space for rent in our office, which has just been newly papered, new matting on floor, with everything nice and clean; perhaps the best place in city for an insurance business.

Splendid cottage home close in and very near Peachtree st., $2,500.

A splendid modern two-story residence near Grand opera house for few days for only $4,500.

Splendid 50-acre farm to exchange for city property, or cheap for cash.

Building lots on Windsor st., near Southern railway shops, $350 each.

Small renting houses cheap and on easy terms—in fact, all kinds of real estate at any price. A. J. WEST & CO.,
18 North Pryor st.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.

$1,700—For 50 acres of as pretty land as you can find, fronting Georgia railroad at Clarkston, Ga., 11 miles from city; new cottage; 1,000 feet railroad front; well watered.

$4,000—8-room cottage, elegant corner lot, 60x190, on paved street and car line on north side and not too far out.

$2,300—Beautiful 6-room cottage not far out, on south side, lot 57x145; terms easy.

$3,500—Elegant 9-room house and lot in 250 feet of Peachtree; every modern convenience. Terms very easy; very cheap.

$3,750—For the prettiest lot now offered on Piedmont avenue; come see it.

Money to lend at 5½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent on city property. Give us your application. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 262.

CHILD LOVE.

Munyon Tightens Home Ties.

He Brings Repose and Relief to Mothers Mind.

Can children love their parents too much? The little ones look to their father and mother for food and shelter and for wisdom and example. The sense of dependence and gratitude is the foundation of childish love. How happy are parents who can make their children look to them also for relief from pain and danger from disease! Munyon has made a special study of the diseases of children and has prepared specifics for fevers, croup, cholera morbus, diarrhoeas, coughs, colds, sore throats, worms and other childhood maladies. Mothers should keep all these remedies in the house for protection against emergencies. Time is everything in doctoring children. A few doses of the proper remedy, given at the right time will prevent long and dangerous spells of illness, and save many a dollar in doctor's fees.



Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company compound a separate specific for each disease. They are for sale by druggists, mostly for 25 cents each. Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., are answered with free medical advice for any disease.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

WE HAVE two customers desiring lots on South side near Pryor st. and north of Georgia ave., to cost less than $1,000 each. If you have anything to fill the bill, please call at our office at once.

WE WANT an offer at once for close in corner fronting 104 feet on E. Hunter St., on which are two good houses. East Hunter street is fast becoming a business and manufacturing street and is on the "hump."

For Rent.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets fixtures and vault. Best stand in the city for financial institution.

8 Peachtree street, large store.. .. ..$150 00
9 N. Broad street, good location for grocery.. .. .. 75 00
52 N. Broad St. 50 00
51 Magnolia St., railroad front, coal and wood yard.. .. .. 41 65

RESIDENCES

Beautiful residence, Washington st.. $65 00
155 Whitehall St., 8 rooms, w. and g.. 37 50
215 Fulton St., 7 rooms, w. and g.. .. .. 22 50
29 Garnett, 8 rooms, w. and g.. .. .. 25 00

Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate. Reasonable rates. No delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree St.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

Vacant lots are not so easy to sell, except when wanted for immediate use and at a low price:

There is very little demand from speculators, but it does seem to me that a good, paying, safe investment should not go begging, especially when offered at a sacrifice. I have three 3-r. houses, on lots 40x100 each, very near Capitol avenue, within three-quarters of a mile from the depot. They rent for $6 per month each to the very best class of negro tenants; therefore they will pay 8 per cent net on over two thousand dollars.

THE OWNER WANTS MONEY.

and I will sell the whole shooting match for $1,350 cash, or $500 cash, with time on balance. Now what? G. W. ADAIR.

$10,000 buys corner lot 70x275 feet, close in, on Forsyth street; fine location for stores and wagon yard or factory site.

$4,500 takes brand new 2-story, 9-room house, double flooring, storm sheeting, 2 bathrooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot, all street improvements down and paid for; in the choicest residence locality of the city. Terms easy.

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